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PROJECT NO. RSSH-31003
DATE: 21 JUN 1962
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NAVAL AIR TEST CENTER

Patuxent River, Maryland

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WEPTASK RA1200001/201 1/F012-15-002 PROBLEM ASSIGNMENT RSSH-31003

OPTIMUM WIND-OVER-DECK FOR SHIPBOARD RECOVERY OPERATIONS WITH CARRIER BASED AIRPLANES

REPORT NO. 2 FINAL REPORT

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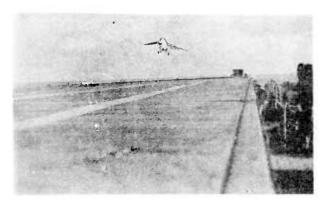
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FLIGHT TEST DIVISION

WEPTASK RA1200001/201 1/F012-15-002, Problem Assignment RSSH-31003, Optimum Wind-Over-Deck for Shipboard Recovery Operations with Carrier Based Airplanes; Report No. 2, Final Report



ABSTRACT

- l. Airflow disturbance aft of the ramp and in the landing area is one of the most significant adverse influences on the pilot's ability to make a precise carrier final approach and landing, and is primarily affected by the Wind-Over-Deck (WOD). Tests conducted on board USS MIDWAY (CVA-41), USS RANGER (CVA-61), USS CORAL SEA (CVA-43) and USS SARATOGA (CVA-60) determined that, from the pilot's viewpoint, a WOD of 25 kt for jet and 15 kt for propeller airplanes is optimum. Conclusions are drawn concerning required glide slope angles and the undesirable demands imposed on pilots by variations in carrier landing conditions.
- 2. The determination of an optimum WOD must be predicated upon operational feasibility as well as pilot considerations. A 25 kt WOD, in comparison with a 35 kt WOD, accrues the following advantages for jet airplanes: Less demanding on the pilot; reduction in landing gear loads; improved approach airspeed control; less deviation in alignment; and increased jet recovery flexibility. The increased closure rate of a reduced WOD results in the following disadvantages: Earlier wave-off initiation; slightly degraded landing dispersion; and increased bolter rate. Based on arresting gear and/or airplane limits, fleet capability for utilizing a reduced WOD is determined.
- 3. It is concluded that any operationally feasible reduction in WOD that is standardized as optimum for individual carriers, and is as near as practicable to 25 kt for jet and 15 kt for propeller airplanes, will improve safety of recovery operations.

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FINAL REPORT ON

WEPTASK RA1200001/201 1/F012-15-002 PROBLEM ASSIGNMENT RSSH-31003

OPTIMUM WIND-OVER-DECK FOR SHIPBOARD RECOVERY OPERATIONS WITH CARRIER BASED AIRPLANES

21 JUN 1962

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21 JUN 1962

From: Commander, Naval Air Test Center To: Chief, Bureau of Naval Weapons

Subj: WEPTASK RA1200001/201 1/F012-15-002, Problem Assignment RSSH-31003, Optimum Wind-Over-Deck for Shipboard Recovery Operations with Carrier Based Airplanes; Report No. 2, Final Report

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- (d) NATC spdltr RA1200001 (RSSH-31003) ser FT2222-348 of 9 Oct 1961
- (e) Spec MIL-A-8629 (Aer) of 28 Aug 1953

Encl: (1) Data Recorded and Associated Accuracies of Data
- (2) Arrested Landing Tabulated Data, USS GORAL SEA

(CVA-43)

(3) Summary of Optimum WOD Landings

(4) Summary of Airplane Landing Parameter Analysis

- (5) Minimum WOD Requirements for Most Critical Jet and Propeller Airplanes
- (6) Annual Percentage Frequency of Surface Wind in Carrier Operating Areas
- (7) Frequency Distribution of Model A4D Airplane Landing Parameters
- (8) Frequency Distribution of Model F8U Airplane Landing Parameters
- (9) Comparison of Percent Ultimate Sinking Speed/Roll Angle Envelope
- (10) Determination of Equations Utilized in the Statistical Analysis of Airplane Landing Parameters

(11) Abbreviations and Symbols

(12) Bibliography of Selected Leports Pertinent to "Burble" and WOD Variation

INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

1. Reference (a) established Problem Assignment RSSH-31003 with a "B" priority to determine if an optimum wind-over-deck (WOD) exists for the recovery of the various model airplanes currently assigned to the Fleet. Specific requirements were:

- a. To determine whether an optimum WOD exists for particular groupings of models, such as by gross weight, wing loading or approach speed.
- b. To evaluate the significance of variation from an optimum WOD, if established, on landing parameters such as approach speed, sinking speed, off-center distance and bolter rate.
- 2. Results of qualitative tests conducted on board USS MIDWAY (CVA-41), USS CORAL SEA (CVA-43) and USS SARATOGA (CVA-60) are reported in references (b) through (d), respectively.

DESCRIPTION OF TEST AIRPLANES

3. Model F8U-1/2, F4D-1, A4D-2, A3D-2P and TF-1 airplanes were used in the prosecution of the problem assignment. All were representative of production airplanes except models F8U-1 BuNo 143749 and A4D-2 BuNo 142089, which contained test instrumentation required for other projects, but not used during these tests.

RECORD OF TESTS

4. The below summary is a chronological record of tests conducted:

a.	Date of project directive	28 May 1960
Ъ.	USS MIDWAY (CVA-41) Trials	12-16 Dec 1960
c.	USS RANGER (CVA-61) Trials	24-27 Feb 1961
d.	USS CORAL SEA (CVA-43) Trials	14-21 Jul 1961
e.	USS SARATOGA (CVA-60) Trials; Flying Completed	11-21 Sep 1961
f.	Data reduction of CORAL SEA tests of NATC airplanes completed	15 Dec 1961
g.	CORAL SEA data analysis completed for NATC airplanes	9 Mar 1962

SCOPE AND METHODS OF TESTS

- 5. This final report reflects the conclusions of references (b) through (d), includes qualitative test results not previously reported from trials on board USS RANGER (CVA-61), and reports the results of landing parameter analysis of both quantitative and qualitative data obtained from tests conducted on USS CORAL SEA (CVA-43).
- 6. Qualitative evaluation was made of day carrier approaches and landings under WOD conditions varying between 15 and 45 kt for jet and between 7 and 30 kt for propeller airplanes. Particular emphasis was placed on obtaining a large sample of pilot and landing signal officer (LSO) opinion abourd MIDWAY and RANGER, where 15 pilots flew 5 different model airplanes. Each pilot conducted two or more periods of touch-and-go landings in each model flown. One or more periods were at a high WOD and one or more at a low WOD value. The time interval between two periods for an individual pilot was held to a minimum.
- 7.—Night qualitative evaluation was conducted on board SARATOGA and reported in reference (d). Tests consisted of two pilots' participation in one day period each, followed by two night periods each during one day's operation. The models F8U-2 and A4D-2 airplanes were utilized. WOD for the day and first night periods was 25 kt, while 35 kt was maintained for the second night period. Comparative results were thus determined between day and night landings for two WOD values.
- 8. Optimum WOD tests were conducted aboard CORAL SEA with three model A4D and two model F8U airplanes in order to obtain a representative sample of quantitative data (307 landings) for WOD values of 25 and 35 kt. Each pilot/airplane combination was maintained throughout the tests in order to provide a statistical comparison between a 25 kt WOD/ $3\frac{1}{2}^{O}$ glide slope and a 35 kt WOD/ 4^{O} glide slope for the following airplane landing parameters:
 - a. Approach speed.
 - b. Actual and theoretical sinking speeds.
 - c. Off-center distance at both the ramp and at touchdown.

- d. Actual and theoretical touchdown distances from the ramp.
 - e. Main gear to ramp clearance.
 - f. Roll angle at touchdown.

All data for the above parameters were obtained from camera coverage of the landing area except airplane approach speed, which was obtained from the ship's AN/SPN-12 radar. The MK VI Mod 0 Fresnel Lens Optical Landing System (FLOLS) was adjusted to maintain approximately the same hook touchdown distance from the ramp for both a $3\frac{1}{2}$ ° and 4° glide slope setting.

- 9. Qualitative data were obtained from debriefings, flight reports and questionnaires completed by pilots and LSO's. Quantitative data recorded, with source and associated accuracies, are presented in enclosure (1). Arrested landing data obtained for test airplanes aboard CORAL SEA are contained in enclosure (2). As reported in reference (c), quantitative data were additionally recorded for approximately 890 fleet carrier qualification (CarQual) landings of A3D, A4D, F3H and FJ-4B airplanes, utilizing a WOD of 25 to 40 kt. These CarQual data do not constitute a part of this report and will be forwarded separately to BuWeps upon completion of analysis of the airplane landing parameters.
- 10. Enclosure (3) contains a tabulated summary of landings made on each carrier by test airplanes. Enclosure (10) presents the methods used for determining glide slope presentation at touchdown with respect to the angle deck, the theoretical sinking speed and the theoretical touchdown distance. Abbreviations and symbols contained herein are listed in enclosure (11).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Airflow Disturbance

11. Airflow disturbance aft of the ramp and in the landing area is one of the most significant adverse influences on the pilot's ability to make a precise final approach and landing. Airflow disturbance aft of the ramp, or "burble", may be generally described as a downdraft of varying intensity immediately aft of the ramp, followed by a resultant updraft of varying and shifting location in the vicinity of 1000 ft

"Burble" and airflow disturbance in the landing area are caused by the relationship of fixed and variable factors, some of which are sufficiently within the operational commander's control to minimize their adverse effects. Ship design characteristics vary considerably among classes and exert a significant influence on the air mass through which the pilot must fly. The magnitude and direction of the WOD is the most significant variable influencing airflow disturbances. It has been determined that for a given magnitude of WOD that the airflow in the landing area is steadiest when the relative wind direction is parallel to the angled deck centerline. Starboard recovery crosswinds are accompanied by relative wind velocities in the landing area considerably lower than those recorded by superstructure mounted anemometers. Airflow conditions in the landing area improve when the magnitude of the WOD is reduced. The "burble" aft of the ramp becomes stronger when: the magnitude of WOD increases; the angle between the relative wind and the angle deck centerline increases; the natural wind component increases for a given WOD. Other variable factors influencing airflow disturbance include flight deck spot, aircraft exhaust or prop wash over the deck and natural turbulence. Enclosure (12) is a compilation of selected reports pertaining to WOD surveys and tests, which directly relate to airflow disturbances.

12. Glide slope and lateral corrections required by the pilot increase with increased WOD. Upon first entering the "burble" with high WOD (above 35 kt) airplanes generally experience a significant upward displacement from the glide slope followed by a downward displacement near the carrier ramp. The downdraft effect is also a function of the airplane's position on the glide slope at the time of transiting the downdraft; a low position results in a deeper penetration of the "burble" and maximum downdraft effect. All pilots reported that regardless of the model airplane being flown, the tendency for the airplane to go low on the glide slope increased considerably as WOD increased above 25 kt and 15 kt for jet and propeller airplanes, respectively. The pilot control requirement is greater for low approach airspeed and lower wing loading airplanes. To counteract the tendency of the airplane to go low during high values of WOD, all pilots anticipated the effects of downdraft by adding power approximately 400 ft from the ramp. The amount of power addition varied among airplanes of different models. Generally, an increase of about 4-6% RPM was sufficient to maintain glide slope for jet airplanes at WOD values in excess of 25 kt.

Variations in Carrier Landing Conditions

- 13. Variations in WOD require pilots to compensate for differences in the airflow pattern aft of the ship and in the landing area (paragraphs 11 & 12), alter the 180° position and change the power setting utilized on the glide path for a fixed Optical Landing System (OLS) glide slope. It is highly desirable that these variables be minimized, and pilots be made aware of any significant deviation from expected landing conditions.
- 14. The turn off the 180° position was delayed 8 to 10 sec at low WOD (20-25 kt) in comparison to approaches with 30-35 kt WOD to allow 25-30 sec in a one-mile final approach.
- 15. Airplane approach power settings which are optimum and to which the pilots have become accustomed should be maintained relatively constant. This is synonymous to maintaining the glide path of the airplane relative to the air mass (airplane rate of descent) relatively constant. By maintaining the same approach power settings at low WOD values, trim requirements and wave-off (WO) capability remain the same, except that the WO maneuver should be initiated earlier because of increased closure rate. Shipboard airplane power settings will remain approximately the same as those utilized for field carrier landing practice (FCLP) if OLS glide slope angles are adjusted in the following manner:

Approach Speed - 100 kt Approach Speed - 135 kt Glide Slope Glide Slope WOD, kt Setting, deg WOD, kt Setting, deg 0 3 0 33 20 3⅓ 15 35 25

For jet airplanes, a $3\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ glide slope is recommended for 25 kt WOD and a 4° glide slope for WOD values greater than 30 kt. There is a greater tendency for airplanes to be low at the ramp with WOD above 30 kt when using a $3\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ vice a 4° glide slope setting. This is attributed to a deeper penetration of the "burble" with the lower glide slope.

Analysis of Airplane Landing Parameters

- 16. Enclosure (4) is a summary of the analysis of the airplane landing parameters investigated aboard CORAL SEA at both WOD conditions. Quantitative data for this analysis are based upon 307 landings conducted by three model A4D and two model F8U airplanes. Enclosures (7) and (8) contain the frequency distribution of the parameters for the A4D and the F8U airplanes, respectively. Paragraphs 17 through 24, below, discuss the results of landing parameter analysis of the CORAL SEA tests. The term "deviation", as used in this report, includes at least 99 per cent of all the variates and represents 37 (where τ is the standard deviation).
- 17. Sinking Speed. The use of a 25 kt WOD and 3½° glide slope angle theoretically provides a 0.5 fps reduction in sinking speed from that resulting from a 35 kt WOD and 4° glide slope angle. The model A4D airplanes' average sinking speed data in enclosure (4) conform with theory, having a 12.0 fps average sinking speed at 25 kt WOD and a value of 12.5 fps with 35 kt WOD. The model F8U airplane, however, experienced the same average sinking speed, 14.0 fps, for both the 25 kt and 35 kt WOD values. Considering the related parameter of deviation in sinking speed, both airplanes experienced a deviation of 1 fps less with a 25 kt WOD.

Deviation in Sinking Speed

<u>25 1</u>	ct WOD	35 kt WOD
A4D	4.5 fps	5.5 fps
F8U	5.0 fps	6.0 fps

The sinking speed data of enclosure (4) indicate there is less probability of exceeding maximum design sinking speed when using a 25 kt WOD.

18. Frequency of High Landing Gear Loads (Sinking Speed/Roll Angle Parameters). Reference (e) specifies that with a 70 roll angle the airplane ultimate sinking speed is reduced by 50%. Enclosure (9) contains a comparison of the actual sinking speed/roll angle combinations with 25 kt and 35 kt WOD. The per cent of ultimate sinking speed/roll angle envelope was determined by the method contained in enclosure (10). The

average percent of ultimate of these parameters for the A4D airplanes with 25 kt WOD is 56.0% and with 35 kt WOD is 61.0%. For the F8U airplanes the average percent of ultimate is 64.5% with 25 kt WOD and 68.5% with 35 kt WOD. The deviation, in percent of ultimate, is 16.0% less with 25 kt WOD than with 35 kt WOD for the A4D, and 12.0% less with 25 kt WOD than with 35 kt WOD for the F8U. The use of a 25 kt WOD, as compared to a value of 35 kt, reduces the frequency of high landing gear loads for jet airplanes.

- 19. Control of Airplane Approach Speed. As indicated in enclosure (4), the deviation from desired approach speed was slightly less with a 25 kt WOD than with a 35 kt WOD for both model airplanes.
- 20. Control of Alignment. For both models tested, the overall tendency was to be right of the centerline under both WOD conditions. Four of the five airplanes (three A4D and one F8U) experienced less deviation in line-up at touchdown at 25 kt WOD, and the other F8U airplane experienced the same deviation for both WOD conditions (enclosure (4)).
- 21. Landing Dispersion. Data analysis determines that the average main gear touchdown distance from the theoretical for the A4D airplanes was approximately 50 ft short for 25 kt WOD and 40 ft short for 35 kt WOD. The A4D data also show the deviation from the theoretical touchdown distance to be larger for 25 kt WOD (100 ft) than for 35 kt WOD (85 ft). model F8U airplane average touchdown distance was closer to the theoretical with 25 kt WOD (5 ft short) than with 35 kt WOD (15 ft short), but the deviation was the same (120 ft) for both WOD values. The use of a 25 kt WOD therefore indicates a 15 ft increase in touchdown deviation for recovery of the model A4D airplane, with the average touchdown distance from the theoretical being 10 ft further aft (at 50 ft short), For the model F8U airplane, with 25 kt WOD, although no change in deviation was experienced, the average touchdown distance was 10 ft farther forward (at 5 ft short of the theoretical).
- 22. Bolter Rate. The method of determining the bolter rate during touch-and-go landings is contained in enclosure (10). The three A4D airplanes had a 1.5% bolter rate with 35 kt WOD and a 3.0% bolter rate with 25 kt WOD. The two F8U airplanes' bolter rate was 7.0% with 35 kt WOD and 12.5% with 25 kt WOD. By eliminating the first period of touch-and-go

landings by each pilot, the F8U bolter rate was 11.5% with 25 kt WOD and 8.0% with 35 kt WOD, while the A4D bolter rate was 4.5% with 25 kt WOD and 1.5% with 35 kt WOD. Analyzing the bolter rate in this manner appreciably decreases the number of landings with 25 kt WOD, since two A4D airplanes and one F8U airplane utilized this WOD condition for their first period. However, both models would have experienced a higher bolter rate with 25 kt WOD than with 35 kt WOD had arrestments been made on all landings.

- 23. Closure Rate. For a constant approach airspeed of 135 kt, for example, a 25 kt WOD results in an approximate 10% increase in rate of closure above that for a 35 kt WOD. The resultant disadvantage of a higher closing speed on wave-off initiation has been previously discussed. The larger deviation of the model A4D airplane from the theoretical touchdown and the increased bolter rate of both the A4D and F8U airplanes are considered largely attributable to the approximately 10% higher relative closure speed associated with a 10 kt reduction in WOD.
- 24. Main Gear to Ramp (MG/R) Clearance. Sufficient data are not available to compare the MG/R clearance at the two WOD conditions, although it appears that this clearance was slightly higher than the theoretical for both WOD conditions. When using a $3\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ glide slope for a 25 kt WOD, approximately 2 ft less MG/R clearance will be afforded than for the 4° glide slope previously recommended for a 35 kt WOD. Where limited distance exists from the ramp to the No. 1 pendant, the reduced glide slope angle occasioned by a lower WOD presents a disadvantage of the 25 kt WOD, particularly for deck motion in pitch.

Operational Considerations

25. Frequency of Prevailing Wind Values. A WOD that can be predictively utilized operationally must be considered with respect to the prevailing surface winds over the oceans. Tabulated in enclosure (6) are the average annual surface wind percentage frequencies in various carrier operating areas. The surface wind is 16 kt or less in the tabulated operating areas 65% of the time. A WOD of 25 kt can therefore be more consistently obtained than one of 35 kt. Prevailing surface winds, required speed for steerage and carrier capability to make rapid changes in speed decrease the

possibility of using 15 kt WOD for propeller operations, since 57% of the time the surface winds are greater than 10 kt in the operating areas. It is indicated that from a standpoint of prevailing surface winds, the use of a 25 kt WOD would greatly increase flexibility of jet carrier operations, and that although desirable for predominantly propeller operations, a 15 kt WOD will be available less often.

- 26. Increased Engaging Speed. The disadvantage of a 25 kt WOD in increased closure rate (paragraph 23) is also manifested in a like increase in arresting gear engaging speed. During these tests the average deviation in approach speed was less for a 25 kt WOD than for a 35 kt WOD. However, for both WOD values examined, the model A4D and F8U airplanes maintained an average approach speed approximately 4 kt higher than that recommended. It is reasonable to assume that fleet operations will encounter some recoveries when averages are to some degree higher than those determined under test conditions reported herein. Reduction in WOD will result in an equal increase in engaging speed plus the algebraic variation by individual pilots from recommended approach airspeed. The tendency is normally to be too fast.
- 27. Arresting Gear Capabilities for Increased Engaging Speeds. Enclosure (5), pages I and 2, list the minimum WOD requirements for various airplane/arresting gear combinations. These WOD requirements are based on the recommended approach speed at the maximum arrested landing gross weight. When the minimum WOD values listed in enclosure (5) are increased by 4 kt, it is evident that:
- a. Only carriers equipped with MK 7, Mod 2-3 Constant Runout Arresting Gear (CROAG) with operative sheave dampers can utilize a 25 kt WOD for all carrier-based airplanes when at the maximum arrested landing gross weight.
- b. Carriers equipped with MK 7, Mod 1-3 CROAG with operative sheave dampers can utilize a 25 kt WOD for the majority of carrier-based airplanes at gross weights less than the maximum.
- c. Carriers equipped with any MK 7 CROAG without sheave dampers cannot utilize a 25 kt WOD for the majority of carrier-based airplanes.

- 28. Desirability of Standardization of WOD for Individual Carriers. From the pilot's point of view, the not uncommon practice of increasing the WOD for night operations is undesirable, since the pilot experiences different airflow conditions than he is normally accustomed to during day operations. The most desirable practice would be to standardize the prescribed WOD for all operations (day, night, routine recoveries and CarQual) in order to reduce the number of variables affecting the pilot during all carrier approaches. The value of WOD established should be that considered to be optimum in light of all previously mentioned factors that pertain to the particular ship. Emphasis should be placed on meticulously minimizing crosswind during recoveries and avoiding an increase in WOD for night operations. Where group composition is predominantly jet, a standardized optimum WOD should be established as close to 25 kt as all considerations will permit. When the CVS composition is predominantly propeller aircraft and surface winds permit, a standardized optimum WOD of as near to 15 kt as is practicable should be established. For present carrier operations, if day and night recoveries can be standardized and maintained at a particular optimum WOD value for individual ships, although not necessarily as low as 25 kt, it is concluded that safety of recovery operations can be improved.
- Present Application of Optimum WOD. An optimum WOD is that relative wind over the angle deck, with minimum practicable cross-wind component, which will minimize pilot control problems in the "burble", and at the same time prove operationally feasible from a standpoint of airplane/ arresting gear structural limitations, prevailing surface winds and operationally acceptable landing parameters. It has been determined that a 25 kt WOD meets many, although not all, of these criteria. Recovery operations must take into consideration deviations in airplane approach speed and overall accuracy of the AN/SPN-12 equipment, which is at best to within ± 3%. Air group training level and individual ship's arresting gear capability are major considerations. It is recommended that type commanders, fleet commanders and commanding officers be informed of the merits of a lower WOD, where feasible, and that utilization of a WOD that is optimum for a particular carrier be established with a view toward maintaining as low a value of WOD as is considered practicable.

30. Future Considerations. The increased application of an optimum WOD for future carrier operations is dependent upon continued developmental effort. For example, the approach power compensator (APC), recently evaluated in the model F8U-l airplane, will provide a significant improvement in approach airspeed control. Future installation of higher capacity arresting gear is a requirement to permit the use of lower values of WOD for some carriers. Continued emphasis on the many areas of the carrier landing improvement program will contribute toward more effective utilization of a WOD that is realistically optimum.

CONCLUSIONS

31. It is concluded that:

- a. From the pilot's viewpoint alone, 25 kt WOD for all jet airplanes and 15 kt WOD for all propeller airplanes (WOD parallel to the angled deck centerline) is optimum (paragraphs 11 and 12).
- b. Any operationally feasible reduction in WOD that is standardized as optimum for individual carriers, and is near as practicable to 25 kt for jet and 15 kt for propeller airplanes, will improve safety of recovery operations (paragraph 28).
- c. It is desirable to standardize the prescribed WOD for all operations for an individual carrier, within the limitations imposed by operational considerations (paragraphs 13, 15 and 28).
- d. Prevailing surface winds preclude standardization of 15 kt WOD for propeller aircraft (paragraph 25).
- e. OLS glide slope setting should be adjusted as a function of WOD to maintain airplane approach power setting relatively constant (paragraph 15).
- f. For jet airplane recoveries, a $3\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ glide slope is required for 25 kt WOD, and a 4° glide slope is required for WOD values in excess of 30 kt (paragraph 15).
- g. For propeller airplane recoveries, a $3\frac{1}{2}^{0}$ glide slope is satisfactory for a 15 kt WOD, and a $4\frac{1}{2}^{0}$ glide slope is desirable for a 25 kt WOD (paragraph 15).
- 32. As a result of comparative evaluation of WOD values of 35 kt and 25 kt for jet airplanes, it is concluded that, in addition to pilot control considerations, the following advantages of a 25 kt WOD are realized:
- a. Reduction in the frequency of high landing gear loads (paragraphs 17 and 18).
- b. Less deviation in alignment during the final approach and touchdown (paragraph 21).

- c. Improved flexibility of recovery operations (paragraph 25).
 - d. Improved approach airspeed control (paragraph 19).
- 33. As a result of comparative evaluation of WOD values of 35 kt and 25 kt for jet airplanes, it is concluded that the following disadvantages result from the approximately 10% increase in closure rate when using a 25 kt WOD:
- a. Requirement to initiate wave-off earlier in the approach (paragraph 15).
- b. Slight degradation in both average main gear touchdown distance from the theoretical as well as in touchdown deviation from the theoretical (paragraphs 21 and 23).
 - c. Increased bolter rate (paragraphs 22 and 23).
- d. Airplane and/or arresting gear structural limits being exceeded on some carriers (paragraphs 26 and 27).

RECOMMENDATIONS

35. It is recommended that:

- a. Emphasis be placed on reducing WOD values from those presently in use for fleet recovery operations to standardized WOD values for individual carriers as near to 25 kt for jet airplanes and 15 kt for propeller airplanes as is operationally practicable.
- b. The varied adverse effects on the pilot of crosswind normal to the angle deck centerline be emphasized, and continuing action be taken to minimize crosswind during fleet recovery operations.
- c. Emphasis be continued on design criteria and developmental effort to improve shipboard airflow characteristics and equipment utilized during the approach and recovery of aircraft.

F. G. EDWARDS
By direction

Guad

PAUL H. RAN

DATA RECORDED AND ASSOCIATED ACCURACIES OF DATA

	External Instrumentation	
<u>Item</u>	Recorded by	Overall Accuracy (±)
Approach speed Engaging speed	AN/SPN-12 radar AN/SPN-12 radar; Mitchell camera	3% 3%
Wind-Over-Deck Velocity Direction Sinking speed Airplane pitch attitude Airplane roll angle with respect to angle deck Main gear touchdown distance	Calibrated boom anemometer Calibrated boom anemometer Mitchell camera; cameraflex Mitchell camera; cameraflex Cameraflex Mitchell camera Cameraflex	<pre>1 kt 3 deg 2 fps 1 deg 1 deg 2 ft 5 ft</pre>
Off-center distance Ramp Touchdown Main gear to ramp clearance Surface wind	Cameraflex Cameraflex Cameraflex Ship's aerology	1 ft 1 ft 1 ft 3 kt
<u>Item</u>	Log books Calculated Method	Overall Accuracy (+)
Airplane gross weigh	Add associated fuel weight to basic air-plane weight	200 1b
Theoretical main gea touchdown distance	r See enclosure (10)	~-10 to-15 ft
		Page 1 of 2 Enclosure (1)

	Calculated	
Item	Method	Overall Accuracy (±)
Theoretical sinking speed Bolter rate	See enclosure (10) See enclosure (10)	2 fps 2%
	<u>Observed</u>	
Item		Overall Accuracy (±)
Ship's pitch and roll Arresting gear weight setti	n g	1/3 deg 500 1b

Model F8U-2 Airplane, BuNo 145557

ARRESTED LANDING TABULATED DATA

MK 7 Mod 2-3 CROAG with Sheave and Anchor Dampers

USS CORAL SEA (CVA-43)

LANDING NUMBER	Г	-	2	-		21	-	7.	g.	4	10	=		=	=	25	16 1	17	18 1	2 61	20 2	22	-	×	×	L
TYPE LANDING	-			++		74	٧	-++	1	++	-+-	I	1	#	•	<	TAG	+			2		4	₩	1	
मास.	9			4100	10,10				7		3800 3		-+	_	27007	1,00	1 0011		1100 33	3300 115	1500 1130		1100 3900		3700 3500	
AIRPIANE GROSS WEIGHT	+	. 100.	000.	2000	3500	1907	15.4	g d	51.8	80.	2,000.1	22900 2	21000	21500 2100	2100 2	20500 22000	3000 25	2,700 2	22500 23	2007		00 22500		8	22300 22100 21900	8
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L NS ROLL ANGLE							•	4-1				#			#	7	1	#	\parallel	4	#			Щ		414
STEEN . Why.	-				T	-0.3	1.0		6			1	1	-0.1		Ī) - 1 U-	-0-2	L J	\parallel	-0.2	-0.3	3 -0.1	9	}!~
SHIPTS ROLL (- ROLL STREEL)	107	7.0	P. 9	9"		7.	4)	7	H	7			-1	-173	342	-1.2 -	+				-0-2-0-	-0-2-0-h	1			
MIND-DVER-DECK.	(kt)	12	•	,		1	Ŧ	- 1	1	1 2		1	36	1	1		+	+	+	+	+	+	1	4	_	
DIRECTION	(0)	1 2	1	1	355	1	1 2 2		•	1			1	++	4		1 1	9	1 5	7 5	9	۲	Щ	7	ч.	Ŧ
SURFACE WIND (APPH. A.)	(kt)	4	1	1	1		ī	T.		٠.,				++	+		1	+		12	1	=		=		ľ
APPRIACH SPEND	(kt)	4	1	4	1	1	1	1	q	1	1	3,1		gr.	149	Н	H	11,1	=		THE	H	1	117	146	
ENGAGING SPEET	(o)	j .	3 .	. 2			1 7					+-	3	+	+	50	1 - 11	-	7	1	7	108	+	-	7	П
AIMPLANG BOLLANGLE W/RESP						:				-	,	<u>. </u>			0	-	-	3	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
TO ANGLE DRUK (- PORT)	-	7	-	6	4	11	7-1	-10	-5.9	81	3-4-	- 67-	211		A. 5.	11.4	0	-1.9	╁	5.7.53	2.5	400	1	+	1	Τ.
	(6.1)	+	+	-	-	-					-			_	н	\rightarrow			Н		+	_	_			J
MITCHELL "AMERA		+		9					+	7	-	7	-		+	-+		5.7		13.3 13	13.9	9,41	6	11.4	15.5	5
CAMERAFLEX	Ť	15.3	5		1	1	1	1	+		4	1				+				-	_	-	8 13.	4.11 4.51		7
DICTAROL	1 (00)								1			1	911	5		13.6	1 011	त प्रम	111	1 7	8-1-1	541 8	9113	1	7.7	J
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MAIN GEAR IN BAMP CLEARANCE	(rt)	1.5		- "	1		14.5	3	51.1	1	1		+	+	+-	0.1	1	+	•	+	+		4 2 2	8	202	J.
OFFECTATER DISTANCE (- PORT)	(ft)					-							+	-			1	+			+-	0.00	1	1	46.5 46.0 43.5	Ţ
HAMP		1.0	0.1	9		40.	4	2	3.0	13	1	37	1.5 "()- 5.0	-0.5	1.5		- 2	2.5 -1.5	++	5.5	-1.0	2.0	5.1-	-	1,
TOUCHDANK	i	7.0	d	3.0	-	Har.	-	Jan	7.0	Dat	1	2.1	Pag.	7	2.0	0	12,0 10	10.0		- 1	Н	Ц	1			
LANDING NIMBER	1	92	+	D C	9	Ox .	2	4		3		2	77	3.8	39	+	3	54	771	H	97 51	14.7	64	Н	ន	
DIEG DANGER		2000	97000	100		+	3 (400.)	0.00	4	4		-			-	+	44	44	++		11	$\frac{\parallel}{\parallel}$	<	2	4	Ŧ
AIBULANE CHUSS W. LGIST	(1)	+ -	-	.06.	199	1	-	+	-	1	1	Tropies .	1 200	19:00	0071	0000	200	-1"	+		3100	2700 25	2500 2100	0001	3800	9
ARNUSTING COAR WEIGHT SETTING	_	+	1000		11811	150	150	•	+	2200 0	100	18	4.0	00 0		2000 500		21500 21500	40	+	21000 21		2020	0 2 2	2	۰
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MASIC TITLE SLIFT ANTLE	i k	:#	•	-ect	ľ	1	1	+	+			+	+	+	1	1	+	H	H	\parallel			1		<u>'</u>	74
		4	Í	441.4	1	1		+	+	-	-		-	+	•	_		+		H	H	#		\parallel	\parallel	T
C-STEEN DOWN.	7.5	-10.2	1	- 181	-	1111	14	7	1	+	1	-	-0.3	-0.2 -	0.1	Ŧ	0-0-0	-0.1	+	0.0	+	-0.1 -0.2	2 -0.1	-0.2	q	7
SILL'S FILL (-RICL STREET)		5 77	770 -	4	79		111	177	- 0	1-1-1	413	1	-0.6 -1	-1.5	- 007-	- 0-1-	777	-122 -	1- 8-0-	-1.1.1.1	H			_	Н	9
VILLOTTY PROD	(kt)	1	2					1	-	1	17	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	1	4		7
DIRPCTI on	(0)	150		519	1	358	18.6	1 3	1		Н		9		310	0	1	30	7	30	37	٩	7	7	7	T
(APIR'S)	(kt)	161	1	1.0			++		ŀ	r.		*	0,7	1	++	H	H		+	H	-	#	<u> </u>	,	Щ	1
WACAGING SPEED	1	14:	-	a a	1	1	1	1	-	1 2 1	1 541	+	+	7	+	1	+	-	+	197	Н	141 140	138	Н	17	П
PUTC STRUTTERS	÷	197	104	1			1	-	4	1	1	다- 된:	117	116		107	108	109 1	107 106	-+	-+	+	105	\dashv	11	П
ATOM A MINISTRACT W/ RESP		-	1	170		1	1	+	2007	+	+	7		7		+	-	-1	7.7	4. 1.		1 5.2	-	2.8	7.1	7
TO ANGLE DECK (- PORT)	(0)	77.7	2.0	-4.2	-1.2	170	-1.2	-1.5	0.7	4.7	-6.5	3.5	0.7	0	-		2 4 -	4.0	1 2 1 2	+		9 0		ľ		Т
	(FD3)	-				-	_	_	-			_	-			_	_	-	_	-	_	-	_	:	-	_
MITCHEL CAMPHA		-		12.6	-	1	1	5	=	4.51	-	-	+-+	-	14,7 (1	11,0	- 13	14.9 15.0	+	13.8	10.7	7 11.9	15.6	ŀ	12.8	10
CARINA N. A	İ		67	1	-	-	:	1	14		-	-	+			-+	-		+		\rightarrow		-	7	-	1
C ! WN DISTANCE	(22)	7	-	4-61	2	3.6	1	1	-	-	300	1	3.6	13.4	12.7	13.6	11.2 13	13.2 13.3	+	23.11.5.5	41.5	13.3	12.9	0.41		T.
		131		0.7	4	1	43	176	11.0		1	-	176	161	212	170	183	106 171.	+	B1C	166 31.6	183	-	-	+	T,
THEOREM TAIL		-		+	\vdash	3	Ĩ		_			2		+	-	+	+	+ -	+	₩	+-	+	3 2	1	200	J.
C. Ababel	-		4	3.0	4.5	0.71	41	+	4	1.41	11.5 21	11	-		,,,,,	p-4	-		-	\perp	-	+	╁	1	╀	1
MARIE	13	_	1	-				+			+	_	+			\rightarrow		7	+	H	H	H	\parallel	Ц	H	П
Mr. dada 4	-	0 1	51.		1	7	7	7	1	1	1.0	41-	0 0	-			+		+	+		-		-	1	Т
	١		111	1	3	1			1			7	1		3		34	040	\dashv	6.0	8.0 2.0	000	7.0	7.0	9	ᆏ

Page 1 of 9 Enclosure (2)

Model F8U-2 Airplane, BuNo 145557 ARRESTED LANDING TABULATED DATA

MK 7 Mod 2-3 CROAG with Sheave and Anchor Dampers

USS CORAL SEA (CVA-43)

TANDING MUMBING		G, ;	25	23	3	33	1%	G	174	55	9	19	62	63	79	65	99	63	48	60
PURE	(15)	2000				NAME OF		•	4	TAG	-								i	5
AIRPLANE GROSS WEIGHT SETTING ARRESTING GEAR WEIGHT SETTING	(1b) 22	21500	21900 2	21700	21500	21,300	100100	The Party		-	_	22500				3300	2700	2500		20500 20300
WIRE NO.		-					-	4	00000	00000	22000	21500	22500	21500	21000	21000	21000	20500		20500
BASIC OLIDE SLOPE ANDLE	107	,		1					4		,		,				,	1	0	O.
LENS HOLL ANDLE		-				Ī														1
SHIP'S PITCH (- STERN DOWN)	(6)	0	-0.3		4	0.0					1000		++		ш					•
SHIP'S ROLL I- ROLL STREET	101	_		17.60	100	+-	8.04	4			100	0.0	-	•	0.0	-0-2	-0.1	İ	-0.2	-0.1
WIND-QVER-DECK		_	_			-	i	-		-0.0	-4.0	20.00	40.0	-0.2	-1.1	7.5-	-0.6	-1.1	4.0-	-0.7
VHLGGITY	(kt)	15	4	7.7	111	1	10.00	1/423/1	2 5.7	0										
DIRECTION	0.03	08		-		75			7	7	7	•	4			İ	38		1	37
SURPACE MIND (APPROX)	(kt)	10			I					3		•	345	350	•	345	350			1
APPROACH SPEED	(8t 1	1	142	385	14.0	11/1/4	111/11	11.4	100											1
ENGAGING SPEED			-		108	100	107	1	177	17.	1	att	111	111	144	144	142	145	142	1/10
PITCH AUTITURE		0.7		-	1.0		1000	1	1			1	100	107	107	107	104	107	101	103
TESTANS ROLL AND S W/ HESP		\vdash	+			1		11.0	1	7.0	D. I	0.7	3.6	2.1	6.0	2.5	4.1	4.1	2.2	1:1
TO AMER DECK (- POST)	(0) -2.8	-	- 6.4-	-3.7	875	-3.1	177	H 77	0	. 6.0	1									
SINKING SPECT	(£be)	_	_	-	-		+		***	2000	-	5.4	23.0	-3.5	-2.3	-2.2	-7.7	-3.3	1.9	-1.5
MITCHREE CAMING	.116.		11.5	12.4	,	3333	14		1											
CAMPRAPLEX	513		Т	-		-	11.0				4	17.0	17.				15.4	12.8	0.01	11.0
THREE TICAL	13.9			1	L		+	+-	2 7 7				14.9	3.5		- 1	35.2	14.4	11.2	13.0
MAIN GRAS TOUGHNOWN DISTANCE	(ff)		Т	-	-	-	-	+		7.00	No.	-	777	3.0	13.1	13.6	12.8	13.4		12.7
ACT'TIAL.	077		240	326	100	30%	108	19.244	10.00	Xivia	100									
THEORETICAL	2				919	111	210	200	1	290	503	522	100	917	186	326	175	215	224	176
MAIN GRAF TO HAMP CLEARANCE	(rt)		,	-		1	1	6	240		195	196	505	222	201	23.8	204	202	217	205
OPP-CHRIM DISTANCE (- PORT)	(rt)					-		t	1				,	,						
HAMP	*	1	1			,	1	,	1	1	1		Ī							
Todordown	3.0		3.0 6.0	H	1	t,	10.7	1	1		·	4		a	-		,			1
		ł			-	-	1000	7.5	3.0	5.0	1.0	0	7,0	3.0	0.4	0.4	0 1	30	0 7	

Model F8U-1 Airplane, BuNo 143749 ARRESTED LANDING TABULATED DATA

MK 7 Mod 2-3 CROAG with Sheave and Anchor Dampers USS CORAL SEA (CVA-43)

TAYOU LANDING	İ	ţ	1		-									1		6.3	- 11	119	14	1	-	-	14	
SALE MESON IN						+	+		+	+			-	+	Щ				T		96		1	e
ALBEITANE URUSES WRITER	13	0010	1000	12000	7 0000		1000		0 0	4		100	4	1		1000	atte.	2300	-				\$750.3	3900
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MIND-OWEN-DACK	-	*	1	7	700				1	277	1	1	4	H	-	0.0	1	100		5.0	5.0		20.0	9 0
MINOSIES	Ä	17	4	4	4	1	ı	17		4		17	1	5	100	1	18	1	6	ž	-		-	
STREET TON	1		Ī	ï	Ì	Ť	+				+			100	145		•	250			H		•	370
APPROXICE APPROXICE	1	ļ	ont	1100	311		H			H	H	H		4						ī		ı	Н	-
ENGACING SPINE	ti	10	901			100		000			10	Ļ		7		801	1	4	1	Ť	+	-	Н	-
PERCH APPENDIX	1	777		14	4	1.5		-			1	-	1	3.5	13	2		1		1			101	101
		t	İ	t	+	+	-	-	1	-	1	1								-			1	-
ATAKTAN SPORT	1	1		3	1	1	7	1	7	+	40.00	141	1		0.50	27.5	Sale.	7	113	1.5	4.1	700	27 872	2.2
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189-04-07-00	Ì		,	40			124	AAT.	1.0	1		B	1	100	10.01				15			1		1847
AND MAN WATER COMMENTS	1	1	i	200	114	13.1	1	1	4	4		11.15	1	-	1	1.5			13.1	15	100	11.1 11.6		19.0
ACTOR TO THE PERSON OF THE LOCATION OF		1.4	ŀ	1	i	t	F	1	+	-	1	-	-		-		н	-	-					1000
THROBETCAL			Ì	á	100	t	100	1	1			t	-		5	1		114		-			-	•
MAIN ONLY TO HAMP CLEANARD		14.0	4	Sag.		,	0.							F	+		000	100		1	1	589	525	
OPPLEMENT DESTANT IN PIET	B				Ì	i				-							-			+				18,5 12,0
0.00 CHOUSE	Ì	İ		9		Ì	1	1	1	1			1	3	1	141	-	100	6.0	+*	27.0	-	0.0	3.0
LANGUNG SCHOOL		1	1	R		1			ł	1	1	1	100	9	-	4.00	1	4		0,00	н	3,40	-	-
Tire LASCING		9	•		2	H		4		12		1	Í		100	4	N.	2	1	2	1	25	9.9	
ME.	144		100	2000	1	4	12	14	19		1.45	100	3	1000		19100	1700	2600	11000	Cont	Acres	-	1	1
ARRESTING IRAS WILDLY SETTING	118313	2230012	000	100		Ta Ta						1000	10140	-	74	20100	100		214	-	-	21.00 2090V 20100 20500	900	90
MINE NO.			j									-	-	-	2500	70000	7 0000	2000	20000	1500 21	2 005	2,000,2	2100012	\$200 SSQ
BASIN OLIDE SLUFT ANDLE	1		i	•		H		+						1						,			,	1
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MINI-DYM-DMA				13		2.	3		1	1		1	1	1	1777	- 178	-lat	1.5	1777		570-	-177	-	-1.4 -0.9
DESCRIPTION	100	10	•	2		1	1					9	đ	×	1.1	=	2	10	20	1	No.	18	2	, y
SURFACE MIND APPROX.		7/		٠		H		+					3		197		t	İ		#	+		35	185
APPRINCE SPECIA	1		-				191	140, 140,	47.70	9	1	1	111	17	199	246	+		101	-	1	1	-	++-
SECOND AND PROPERTY.		100	0		78 77			7	+	+		+	113	H	H	MUN	107.1	111	٠	300	1	1	100	101
ALBERTAN MEL AND NAMED		1		-	-	1	Total .	1	1	1	-	1	44.5	1	2.4	177	-	-		5.5	-	-		1
10 APR 4 10 MIN 10 MIN 10	₩	-148 -4	1	9	175	447	201 41.5	240	1-647	Ì	-20.5	+54.3	477	27.5	100	077	17	1	100	1	+	-		
MINUSCHIEF CAMERA	700	t.			-	-	+					-		-		П	П	++	4			1	100	7
CAMBDIAFLEX	-		-			1 1 1		1			-				Back	11.45	1.4		-	- 1			12.0	11.9
THEORETICAL		5	17	6.21		-	Н			9					1	9	-	+	+	-	500			
MAIN GRAN TOUGHTONN HISTANCE	123	+	-	- 1	-		91	-1					Н	4		1			217	1	-1	1300	12,8 3,	32.9 3
Tracestical.	İ	-	-	1	9 5	4	202	100		2	102		-	2	211		-			235. A	11	8.00	20%	200 196
MAIN ORAN TO BANCY CLUMMASCH	[Li	1.0	12	1					5.5	976 10	35	Ė	13	0.0	1	1000	2	1	1	4	100	1	107 200	30k 190
RAND ALGIANCE ("MALI		0.4	0.0	2 6	200	200	200			16						-	Н	H	Н		-	-	-	1
PORCHOOM		4	+	4	1		4	102 8	000	245	De. 20		100	9.7	200	1	-L.45.1-	1.0	1 107	2.7.5	200	۰		

Model F8U-l Airplane, BuNo 143749 ARRESTED LANDING TABULATED DATA

MK 7 Mod 2-3 CROAG with Sheave and Anchor Dampers USS CORAL SEA (CVA-43)

LANDING NUMBER	1	51	52	53	100	r.	7,4	47	87	5	
TYPE LANDING		T&G	A	ر الهرن ا		, n		C B	20	27	00
FUEL	(Jb)	1900	_	200	3000	٢	,	+-	+		\perp
AIRPLANE GROSS WEIGHT	(1p)		+,,	22600	10	10	10	$\overline{}$	+	3500	3100
ARRESTING GEAR WEIGHT SETTING	(1b)		20000	2200022000	22000		22000	22000 23000	+-	23000	
WIRE NO.		1		1	1	1	1	65000	75000	7	7.7
BASIC GLIDE SLOPE ANGLE	(0)	17					t		1	-	17
	(0)	~									
SHIP'S PITCH (-STERN DOWN)	(0)	-0-1		0						Ш	Ц.
SHIP'S ROLL (-ROLL STRBD)	(0)	-	2	- 3 6	1 0	α C	7		0 0		_
WIND-OVER-DECK					1		+-	†°∩-	7. 0-	0•T-	T00-
VELOCITY	(kt)	3.5	37	35	21.				1		
DIRECTION	(0)	717		250	74				7		36
SURFACE WIND (APPROX)	(kt)	2		27				7.00			•
APPROACH SPEED	(kt)	138	133	150	ביונ	211.7	0,1	27.5	-	-	1
FNGAGING SPETD	(kt)	103	96	115	167	1113	106	108	105	101	137
PITCH ATURISMIDE	(0)	6.1	7 1	0	- 4	1. 6		2 0	2	100	TOT
AERPLANE HO ANGLE W/RESP				2	0.1	0.17	0.17	۲,0	0	8,1	5.5
TO ANGLE DUCK - N. ST.	(°)	-3.5	-3.1	7 2	8 9	2 0	000		,	,	
	(fps)				0	0 6 7	7.7	/*>-	Z-1-3	8-7-	-7.5
MITCHELL CAMERA		13.0	10.1	12.7	7 1/1		0 0 0	777		1	-
CAMERAFLEX		12.6	10.7	-	15.1	72.0		70.7		12 P	1707
THEORETICAL		13.7	12.1	_	13.6	73 2	14		T 7 7 7	4	7.47
MAIN GEAR TOUCHDOWN DISTANCH	(ft)			+-	1	7	70.0	16.0	16.2	13.3	12.
ACTUAL		206	172	217	202	26.7	SI.R	gor	20.5	0	-
THEORETICAL		196	193	206	196	203	200	100	103	200	755
MAIN GEAR TO RAMP CLEARANCE	(ft)	(ft) 16±5	14.0	1	2	5 1	1 207	720	177	707	707
OFF-CENTER DISTANCE (- PORT)	(ff)									'	
RAMP		-1555	12,9	•	1						
TOUCHDOWN		3.0	-5.0	0.0	0.9	0	0		0		
						7	2	>++	2	200	-

Model A4D-2 Airplane, BuNo 142678 ARRESTED LANDING TABULATED DATA

MK 7 Mod 2-3 CROAG with Sheave and Anchor Dampers USS CORAL SEA (CVA-43)

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Model A4D-2 Airplane, BuNo 142678 ARRESTED LANDING TABULATED DATA

MK 7 Mod 2-3 CROAG with Sheave and Anchor Dampers USS CORAL SEA (CVA-43)

LANDING NUMBER		51	52	53	2	7,7	24	67	a,L	2	0,	4.7	7	()
LYPE LANDING		T&G	41	1.80	7		2	7	22	29	00	70	70	63
FUEL	(141)	1500		2500	2200	2800	0,10			-	H			A
AIRPLANG GROSS WETCHT	(14)	17 1700	_4		-	-	2200		-	2100	1600	0 1500	1400	1300
	170	MACTT		13500	13500	12800	12500	12400	12200	12100	11600	11500	_	-
	(10)	12000	12000	14000	14000	13500	13000	13000	13000	12500	12500	L	1	
WIRE NO.		1	_	,					1	+	+	4		17000
BASIC GLIDE SLOPE ANGLE	(0)	-	*				1	1	L	1	1	1	1	П
LENS ROLL ANGLE	(0)	1 3/1	1											
SHIP'S PITCH (- STERN DOWN)	(0)	77												
SHIP'S ROLL (- ROLL STRRD)	10 /			70-		-0-1	0.0		-0.5	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0-
	7	7	7).01	0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-1.1	-0.5	-1.0	7.0-	0.1	-0.5	-1.
VELOCITY	(kt)	77	•	3,4	.10		ì							
DIRFCTION	(0)	250		27.00	24		22	37		36	39	38	36	3
SURFACE WIND (APPROX)	(1/4)	200		722	320	345		350	355	350				
APPROACH SPEED	(14)	117	רכו	130	7.30	4	1							Ī
ENGAGING SPEED	(kt)	82	186	10	100	05.0	16.0	120	124	119	126	117	119	977
PITCH AT TUDE	(0)	-	- 6 -		20.5	96	7	06	1.8	33	87	79	83	79
AIRPLANE ROLL ANGLE W/ RESP	7	1.01	77.77	0	1.22	0.1	11.0	0.9	11.2	1,0.0	12.1	0.6	12.1	9.1
TO ANGLE DECK (- PORT)	(0)	80.	0.0	-	-									
	(fps)			\top	1	0	4.1	0	-1.2	1.6	8	-1.2	-0.9	-3.1
MITCHELL CAMPRA	-	7.11	30 8		0 2 6	ין גיר	0	0						
CAMERAFLEX		+	+	- a	12.6	7 2 7	16.6	16.97	13.6	13.0	13.1	11.6	10.0	13.7
THEORETICAL		+	+		7 -	17.0	11.0	10.0	74.2	13.5	10.9	10.3	10.6	13.2
MAIN GFAR TOUCHDOWN DISTANCE	(64)	+	+-	1	77077	0.11	0.11	10.9	10.8	10.1	10.7	9.3	10.2	9.8
ACTUAL		143	170	100	000	0								
THEORETICAL		220	228	235	220	2 5	0,10	209	160	160	171	157	174	143
MAIN GEAR TO RAMP CLEARANCE	(ft)	-	-	,	7	7 .	-	3	520	552	220	219	221	232
OFF-CENTER DISTANCE (- PORT)	(6.1)										1	-	3	
RAMP		1	,	1			1							
TOUCHDOWN		-	0 0	,	9	,	,	1		1	-	•	•	۰
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Model A4D-2 Airplane, BuNo 142120 ARRESTED LANDING TABULATED DATA

MK 7 Mod 2-3 CROAG with Sheave and Anchor Dampers USS CORAL SEA (CVA-43)

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BASIC GLIDE SLOPE ANGLE	5	+			+			•	+			-								-	1	1
LAST ROLL ANGLE	7) (0)	3/1						Ā	6 377							Ī	+	+	-	-		
(MAID MESH (-STEER DOWN)	-	,	-	0	_			•	-	10		1		+			-	_	H			
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SHIP'S RULL LAND. STREET		40T- 500-	4 -1.2	2 - 1 - 0	7	1	011	41.1	4.0-	-0-6-0-6	-0-1	-0.5		0.8	4-0	6.0	0-0-	-0.8	-0.3 -1.5	-0.7		
ALMU SER URLA		+	-			,	1	1										_		۳		
VELOCITY.	(kt)	11	25	34,	33	17	~ ~	36	2.3	28	27	36	22	20	0.0	34	1				1	1
DIEDUTION	, 0,			+				1				1	1	7	3	0.3	+	9		ā	25	26
A ARTHUR P. B. VIII	-	- 75	-				-	ľ	1			350			350	34.5	Š	+	ž	350		
SURFACE WIND (APPROX)	-	9					10		17		+		1,41	1.			ď		1	۰	L	ļ
APPROACE SPEED	(100)	33	130 136	-		3 .		176.	+-	133	ŀ	1 300			1000		4	+				
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BASIC GLIDE SLOPE ANGUE		1 41	+						+											1		
L'FN & FOLL ANGLE	6	6 2/1 1/2 3/1.	1	1										t					1			
TOTAL DESIGNATION AND DESIGNATION OF STREET	10	ŧ	↓.					1												1		
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SHIP'S ROLL (-ROLL STREED)	_	-1.0 [-1.1	1 -1.0	0 -1 1	- 1	-	-	~	_			0	0		-	+		7	+			
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SURPACE WIND (APPROX)	(kt)	20	+	-	1							27			1	1	+		2	2	_	
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Model A4D-2 Airplane, BuNo 142089 ARRESTED LANDING TABULATED DATA

MK 7 Mod 2-3 CROAG with Sheave and Anchor Dampers USS CORAL SEA (CVA-43)

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Model A4D-2 Airplane, BuNo 142089 ARRESTED LANDING TABULATED DATA

MK 7 Mod 2-3 CROAG with Sheave and Anchor Dampers USS ©RAL SEA (CVA-43)

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TYPE LANDING		T&G						1	A	TeG			-						
FUEL	(1b)	2600	24,00	707	1800	1700	1600	150	1,000	2100	2800	2500	2300	2100	2000	1700	1500	00.11	1300
AIRPLANT GROSS WFIGHT	(1P)	13000	12800	1240	12,00	12100	0.1021	13 46.17	1800	1 35,00	1 2000	12900	_		-	12100	סטפרר	11800	1,370
ARRESTING GEAR WEIGHT SHITTING	(15)	13000	1300.	1250.	1 15.69	19.56.4	12000	.2!!!	120.0	13500	13000	13000	1 3000	12500	12500	12000	12000	12000	
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BASIC GLIDE SLOPE ANGLE	(0)	-3				1													
LFNS ROLL ANGLE	(0)	4 1 4																	
SHIP: SPITCH (-STURN DOWN)	(°)	-0.0	-	-0.1	1	0.0	-11.1	0.6		A.	0-	-0-2			4	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	-
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WIND OVER DECK]								0
VFLOCITY	(Kt)	36	3/4	11,	177	s,	2	•	31,			36		I	37	38	0.1	17	2,5
DIRTCTION	(°)	35c			1						7	350	1	345	350			1	3,5
SURFACE WIND (A PROX)	(kt)	32																	1
APPROACH SPEED	(kt)	128	2 · · ·	12H	11.1	~	131	-	.25.	129		128	128	125	132	120	120	125	130
ENGAGING SPFUD	(kt)						1.7	1.0	~	10	1	0,0	26	89	36	16	89	97	3 6
PITCH ATTITUDE	0	8.7		12.1	6.6	0.	7.1	0.	11	7.0	1.1	10.2	8.2	2.0	7.2	12.1	10.2	7	5
AIRPLANE BOLL ANGLE W/ SESP																			1
TTO ANG LE DECK (- PORT)	(B)	1 -2.6	•	6.7	-3.6	-3.2	-1.4	0.0-	-2.3	9.7	-2.8	-3.1	-3.3	-2.5	-9.6	-2.8	0,0	6.3	-3.2
SINKING SPHED	(fps)											1					Г		
MITCHFLL CANGRA		11.7	1	1 7	1	,	ı	,	2	0	11 0	13.6	15.0	14.1		111.3	11 B	120	22.0
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MAIN GRAR TOUGHDOWN DISTANCE	(rt)																	1	
ACTUAL		236	1	187	~17	522	222	200	121	.38	000	177	19/1	192	928	116	20.6	and	000
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MAIN GFAR TO RAMP CLEARANCE	(ff)	-	1	1				-	-	,	1	-	1		,	,	,	1	,
OFF-CHNTHR DISTANCE (-PORT)	(ft)																	1	
RAMP			1	ī	1	1	-	,		,	,			,	,		,	1	
TOUCHDOWN		0.9	0.4	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	7.0	5.0	8.0	3.0	-3.0	3.0	2.0	4.0	7.0	

SUMMARY OF OPTIMUM WIND-OVER-DECK LANDINGS

USS MIDWAY (CVA-41)
USS RANGER (CVA-61)
USS CORAL SEA (CVA-43)
USS SARATOGA (CVA-60)

Aircraft Carrier	Model Airplane	BuNo	Touch & Go's	Arrests	<u>Bolters</u>
CVA-41	F8U-1	143749	42	7	5
	A4D-2	142678	41	8	3
	A3D-2P	142668	21	9	3
	TF-1	136766	28	2	0
CVA-61	F8U-2	145588	49	6	1
	A4D-2	142678	44	6	0
	F4D-1	139143	28	4	0
CVA-43	F8U-2	145557	59	9	1
	F8U-1	143749	51	8	1
	A4D-2	142678	54	9	0
	A4D-2	142120	40	7	0
	A4D-2	142089	59	9	0
CVA-60	F8U-1	143749	3	1	0
			*14	*2	*0
	A4D-2	142089	8	1	0
			*10	*2	*0
TOTAL	ndinas		551	90	14

*Night Landings

Enclosure (3)

SUMMARY OF AIRPLANE LANDING PARAMETER ANALYSIS USS @ORAL SEA (CVA-43)

AIRFLANE BUNO			829	-		120	_	ō	980		ALL			N	557	-		6117	_		AT.I.	
WIND-OVER-DECK (kt)	÷	25	35 A	ALL	52	35	7TF	52	35 ALL	25	35	ALL		×	2	-	25	3.5	ALL	25	2	
APPROACE SPEED (At)	(1)					-		_								1	+	:	+			T VI
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E.		92	37	63	1 B	59	4.7	28	40 68	72	106	178		22	4.7	69	181	4.3	61	07	90	130
SINKING SPEED	(9)																				+	j
	12	12.0 1.	12.5 12	12.5 1	15.0 1	14.0	13.5 1	12.0	0 12.5	12.5	13.0	13.0		14.0 14	0	14.0 1	14.0	14.5	14.5	14.0	14.0	14.0
3448	-	0.4	4 0.4	0.4	0.4	0.9	5.5	5.0	4.5 4.5	4.5	5.5	6.0		4.5	5.0	5.5	5.5	7.0	6.5	5.0	6.0	6.0
N V.		25	35	09	18	59	4.2	28	40 68	71	104	175		22	4.7	69	18	5	59	04	80	128
AVe	Ů,	• 6.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	5.5	.2.0	0.1.0	0.0	-170	1.5	1.0		1.0	.0.5	.0.5	+1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.14
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i Avs		25	55	09	1,0	6.	4.7	8.0	65	7.1	103	174		22	47	65	8,1	4,1	59	04	80.80	128
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×	2	7.0	9.5	8.5	8.0 11	11.0 10	30.	0.4 6.4	6.4.5	7.5	10.5	0.4		4,0	0.7	4.5	6,0	5.5	5.5	5.4	6.0	5.0
ia.		15	16	31	12	17	59	21 1	15 28	94	6.4	46		00	23	37	10	53	62	38	55	96
MAÎN GEAR TO RAMP CLEARANCE (ft)	3														-	+		+			+	
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AIRPLANE ROLL ANGLE (deg)	2	1													-		-		-		+	2
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× × ×			3.5 3.	-	2 0.9		7,00	5.0 5.0	0 5.0	5.5	0.9	5.5		3.5	£. ¹ ,	5.2	9.0	4.5	5.0	4.3	4.5	4.5
R.	_	77	35	<u> </u>	18	59	47	. 27	39 66	69	103	17.2	_	25	24	69	18	7	09	04	*	12

Enclosure (4)

(R	1200001 58H-31003 2222- 176	Capacity Capacity Capacity	Capacity Capacity Capacity	Capacity Capacity Capacity	Capacity rength	r Capacity Strength Strength	Strength Strength Strength
	Limit Based On	Arresting Gear Arresting Gear Arresting Gear	Arresting Gear Arresting Gear Arresting Gear	Arresting Gear Arresting Gear Arresting Gear	Hook Strength Arresting Gear Capacity Landing Gear Strength	Arresting Gear Capacity Landing Gear Strength Landing Gear Strength	Landing Gear St Landing Gear St Landing Gear St
CRITICAL JET AIRPLANES	Min WOD Required (kt) Glide Slope Angle	34 29 27	29 24 23	27 22 2 2	24 23 20	23 20 20	20 16 16
CRITICAL JE	Min WOD Requ	34 29 27	29 24 23	27 22 22	24 23 25	23 25 21	25 21 21
FOR MOST	Recom- mended Approach Spd (kt)	144 139 131	144 139 131	144 139 131	131 131 135	131 135 131	135 131 131
REQUIREMENTS	Max Arrested Landing Wt (1b)	22,000 22,000 50,000	22,000 22,000 50,000	22,000 22,000 50,000	13,750 50,000 19,700	50,000 19,700 13,750	19,700 50,000 13,750
MINIMUM WOD RE	Airplanes	F8U-1P F8U-1/-2 A3D-1/-2	F8U-1P F8U-1/-2 A3D-1/-2	F8U-1P F8U-1/-2 A3D-1/-2	A4D-2 A3D-1/-2 F4D-1	A3D-1/-2 F4D-1 A4D-2	F4D-1 A3D-1/-2 A4D-2
MINI	Arresting Gear	MK7, Mod 1-3 95'Span without Sheave Dampers	MK7, Mod 1-3 120'Span without Sheave Dampers	MK7, Mod 2-3 without Sheave Dampers	MK7, Mod 1-3 95'Span with Sheave Dampers	MK7, Mod 1-3 120'Span with Sheave Dampers	MK7, Mod 2-3 with Sheave Dampers

3. Page 1 of 2
Enclosure (5)

Recommended approach speed extracted from applicable flight handbooks. Minimum WOD required determined from the limit engaging speed contained in Aircraft Recovery Bulletins effective 2 Jan 1962. Data excludes the model FJ-4 series, F9F-8 series and FllF-1 airplanes. 1.

MINIMUM WOD REQUIREMENTS FOR MOST CRITICAL PROPELLER AIRPLANES

Limit Based On	Hook Strength	Hook Strength	Hook Strength Hook Strength and Airplane Accel.	Hook Strength Airplane Accel.	Hook Strength Airplane Accel.	Hook Strength Airplane Accel.	Hook Strength Airplane Accel.
Min WOD Req'd (kt)	16	17	14	15	13	18	10
Recommended Approach Spd (kt)	100	100 95	100	100	100	100	100
Max Arrested Landing Wt (1b)	17,500	17,500 24,200	17,500 24,200	17,500 24,200	17,500 24,200	17,500 24,200	17,500 24,200
Airplanes	AD-5W	AD-5W S2F-3	AD-5W S2F-3	AD-5W S2F-3	AD-5W S2F-3	AD-5W S2F-3	AD-5W S2F-3
Arresting Gear	MK5, Mod 3	MK7, Mod 1-3 95'Span without Sheave Dampers	MK7, Mod 1-3 120'Span without Sheave Dampers	MK7, Mod 2-3 without Sheave Dampers	MK7, Mod 1-3 95'Span with Sheave Dampers	MK7, Mod 1-3 120'Span with Sheave Dampers	MK7, Mod 2-3 with Sheave Dampers

Recommended approach speed extracted from applicable flight handbooks. Minimum WOD required determined from limit engaging speed contained in Aircraft Recovery Bulletins effective 2 Jan 1962. 2.5 NOTE:

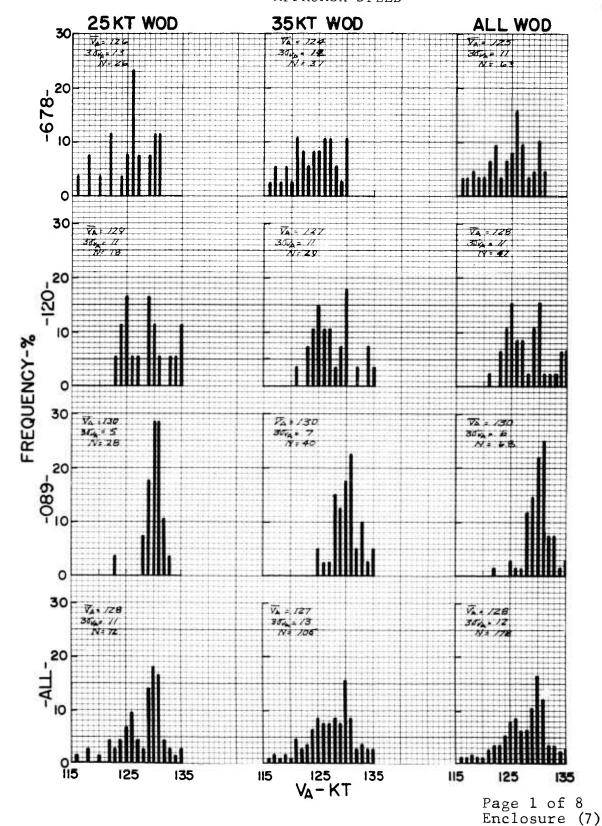
ANNUAL PERCENTAGE FREQUENCY OF SURFACE WIND IN CARRIER OPERATING AREAS

Operating Area	10 Kt or Less	16 Kt or Less
San Diego-Los Angeles	46	75
Los Angeles-San Francisco	43	67
East Formosa Coast	50	69
East Okinawa Coast	25	55
East Japan Coast	37	61
Southeast Asia Coast (22°N 118°E) (18°N 108°E) (12°N 112°E) (7°N 108°E) (9°N 102°E)	59 59 51 57 73	70 81 63 83 90
Norfolk-Jacksonville	27	53
Jacksonville-Gtmo	56	82
East Mediterranean	66	83
West Mediterranean	61	78
North Atlantic (58°N 18°W) (53°N 33°W) (53°N 18°W) (43°N 42°W) (33°N 48°W) (43°N 17°W)	20 21 18 22 35 32	42 44 40 35 63 58
ALL	43.0	64.5

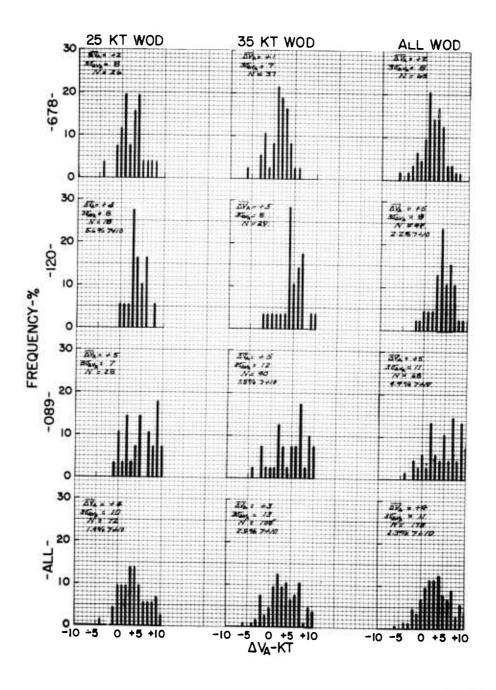
Data obtained from Naval Weather Service, Anacostia, 1 Feb 1962.

Enclosure (6)

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF AIRPLANE APPROACH SPEED

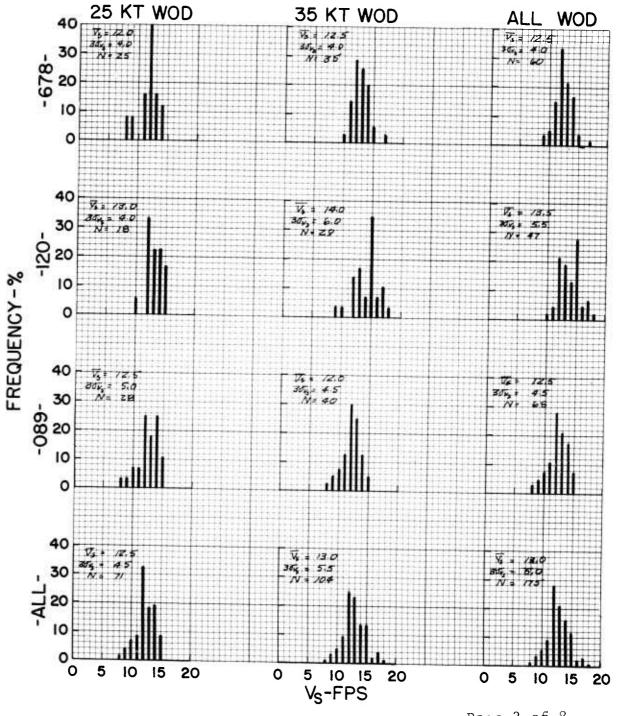


FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF DEVIATION FROM RECOMMENDED AIRPLANE APPROACH SPEED



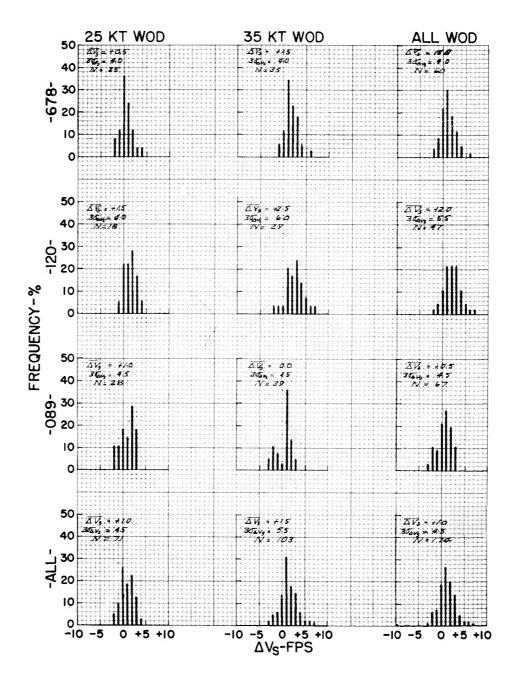
Model A4D-2 Airplane BuNo 142678, 142120 and 142089

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF AIRPLANE SINKING SPEED



Page 3 of 8 Enclosure (7)

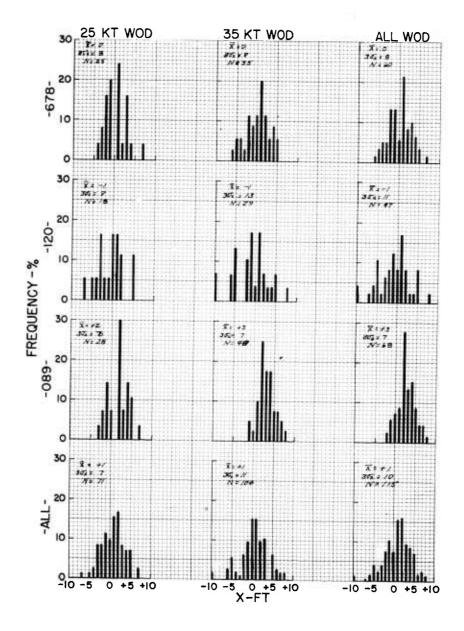
FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF DEVIATION FROM THEORETICAL AIRPLANE SINKING SPEED



FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF AIRPLANE OFF-CENTER DISTANCE AT TOUCHDOWN

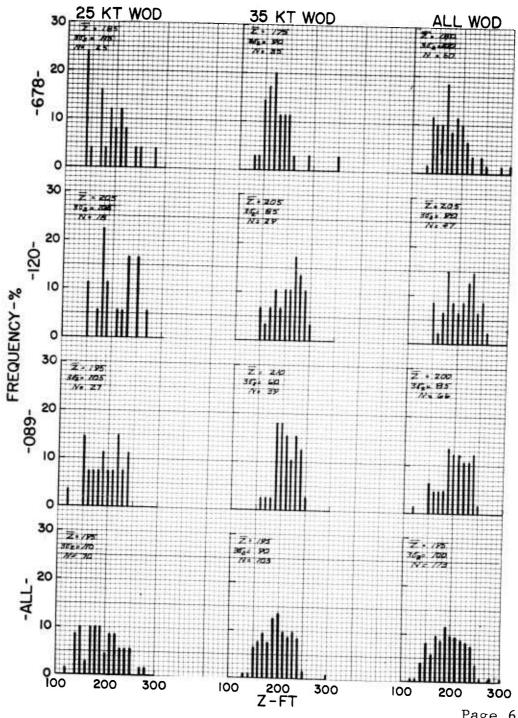
LEGEND: + Starboard

- Port



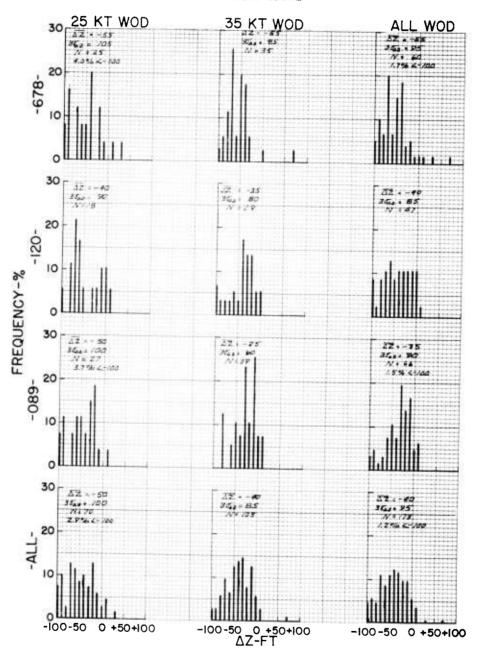
Page 5 of 3 Enclosure (7)

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF AIRPLANE MAIN GEAR TOUCHDOWN DISTANCE FROM RAMP

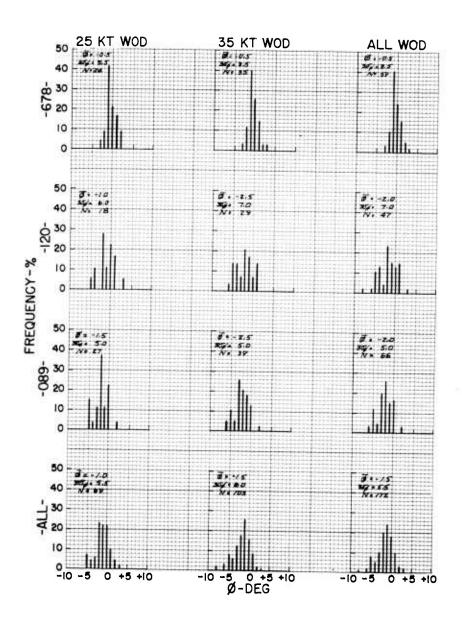


Page 6 of 8 Enclosure (7)

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF DEVIATION FROM THEORETICAL AIRPLANE MAIN GEAR TOUCHDOWN DISTANCE FROM RAMP



FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF AIRPLANE ROLL ANGLE



LEGEND: + Starboard

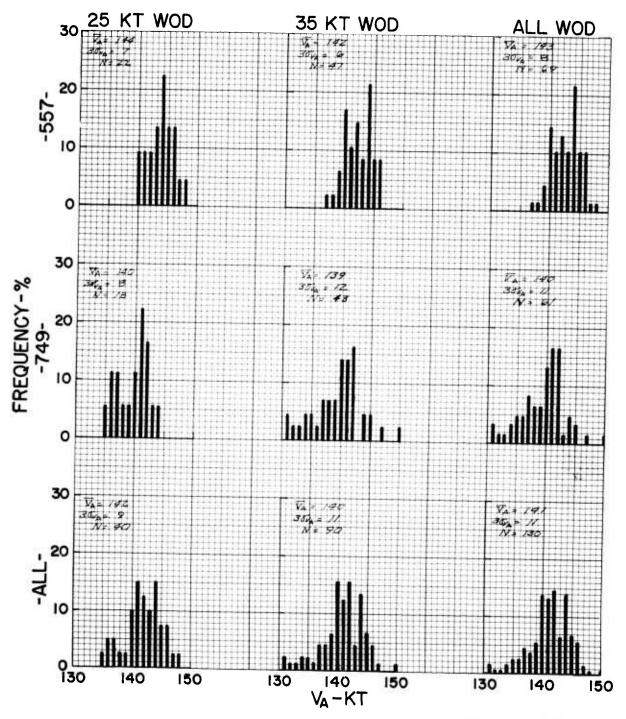
- Port

Page 8 of 8 Enclosure (7)

0

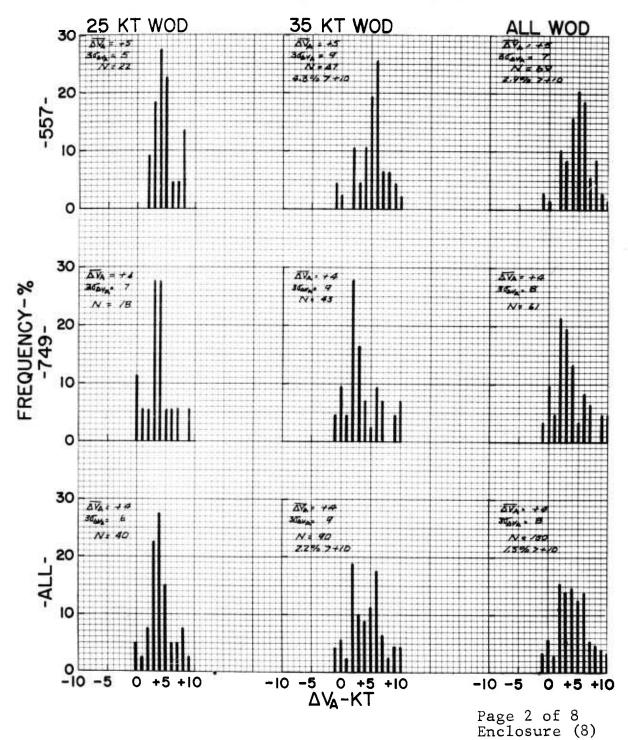
Model F8U-2 Airplane, BuNo 145557 Model F8U-1 Airplane, BuNo 143749

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF AIRPLANE APPROACH SPEED

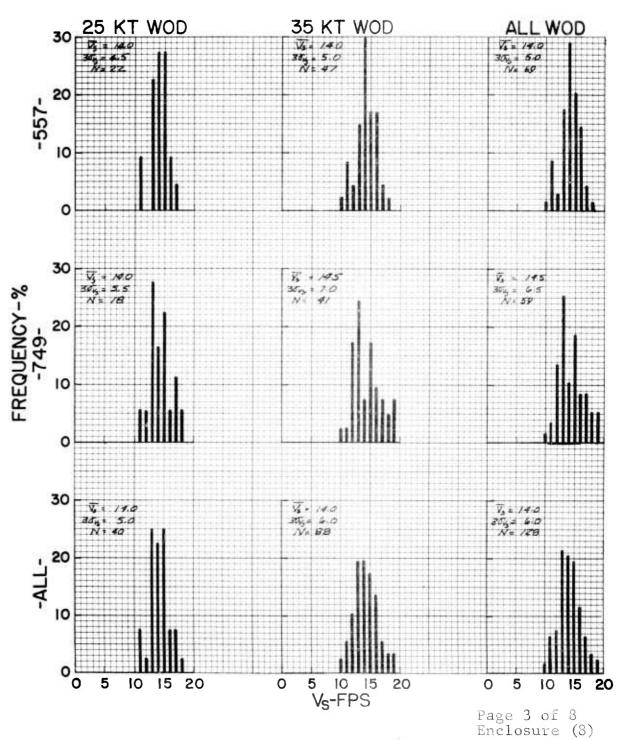


Page 1 of 8 Enclosure (8)

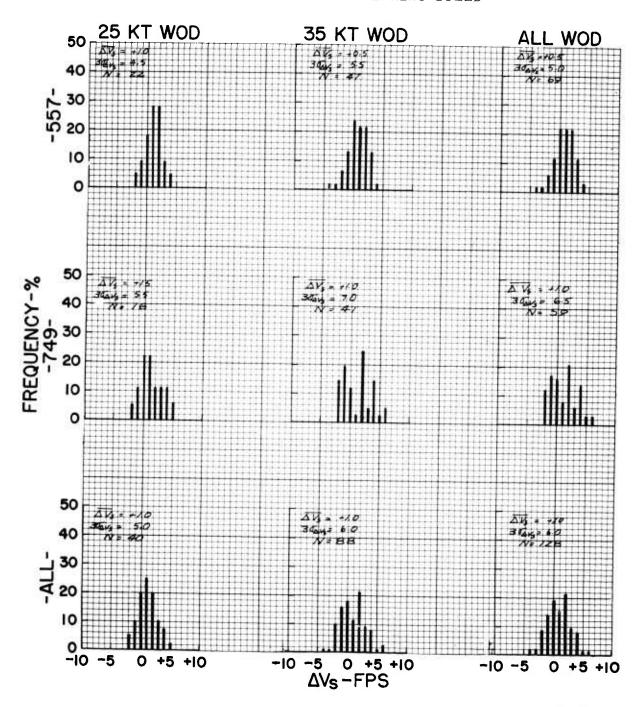
FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF DEVIATION FROM RECOMMENDED AIRPLANE APPROACH SPEED



FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF AIRPLANE SINKING SPEED

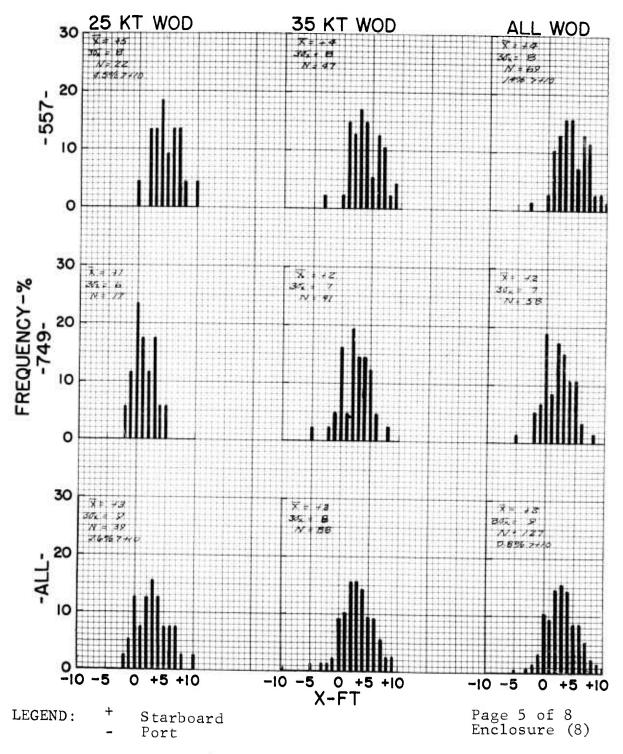


FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF DEVIATION FROM THEORETICAL AIRPLANE SINKING SPEED

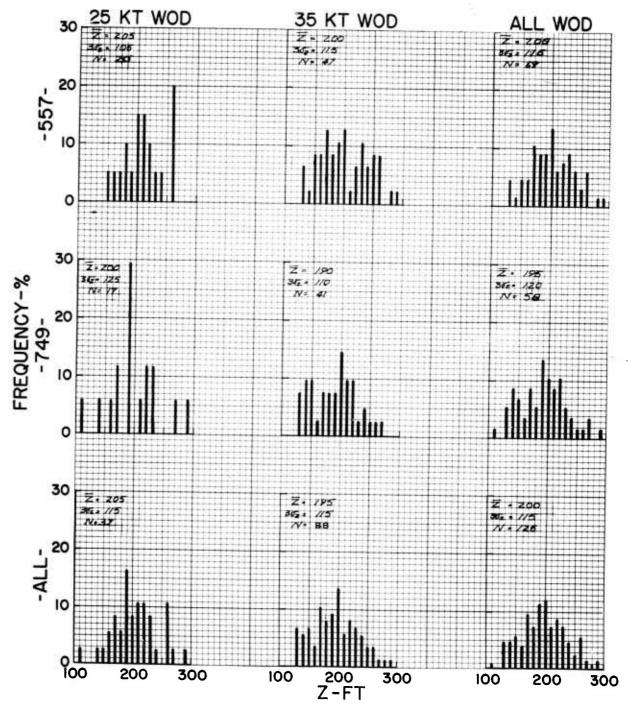


Page 4 of 8 Enclosure (8)

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF AIRPLANE OFF-CENTER DISTANCE AT TOUCHDOWN



FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF AIRPLANE MAIN GEAR TOUCHDOWN DISTANCE FROM RAMP

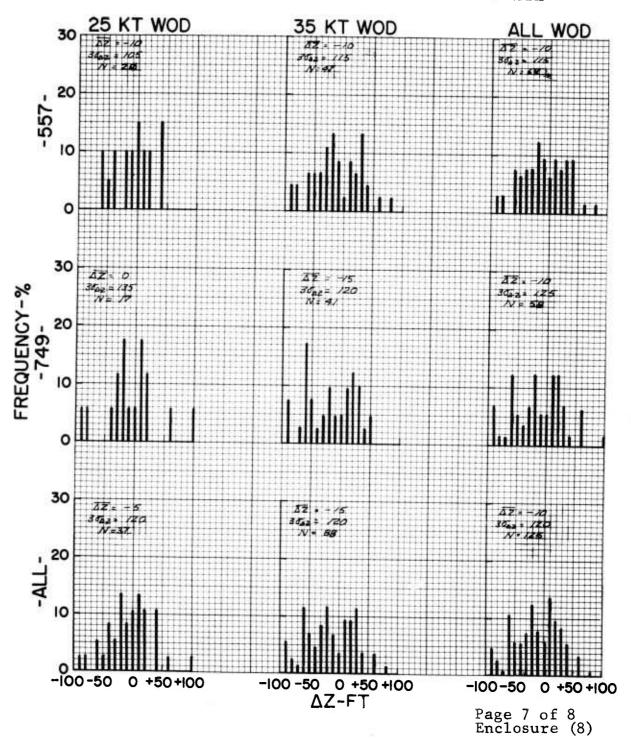


Page 6 of 8 Enclosure (8)

0

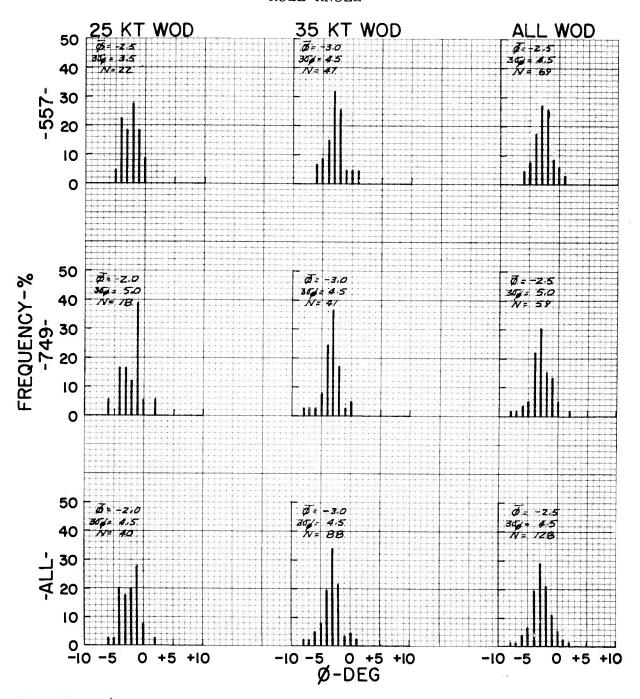
Model F8U-2 Airplane, BuNo 145557 Model F8U-1 Airplane, BuNo 143749

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF DEVIATION FROM THEORETICAL MAIN GEAR TOUCHDOWN DISTANCE FROM RAMP



0

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF AIRPLANE ROLL ANGLE



LEGEND:

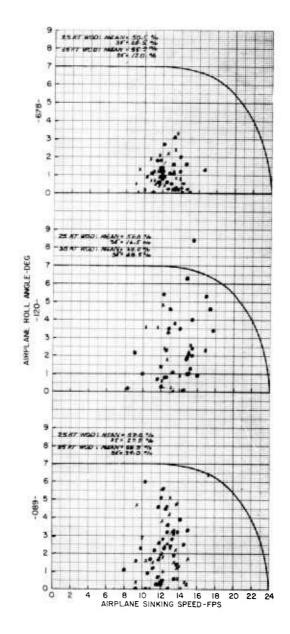
Starboard

Port

Page 8 of 8 Enclosure (8)

Model A4D-2 Airplane BuNo 142678 BuNo 142120 BuNo 142089

COMPARISON OF PER CENT ULTIMATE SINKING SPEED/ROLL ANGLE ENVELOPE

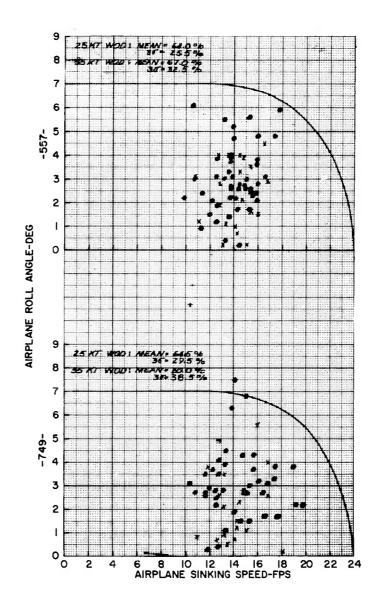


LEGEND: X - 25 kt WOD • - 35 kt WOD

Model F8U-2 Airplane, BuNo 145557

Model F8U-1 Airplane, BuNo 143749

COMPARISON OF PER CENT ULTIMATE
SINKING SPEED/ROLL ANGLE ENVELOPE



LEGEND: X - 25 kt WOD • - 35 kt WOD

DETERMINATION OF EQUATIONS UTILIZED IN THE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF AIRPLANE LANDING PARAMETERS

MK VI, MOD O FLOLS GLIDE SLOPE

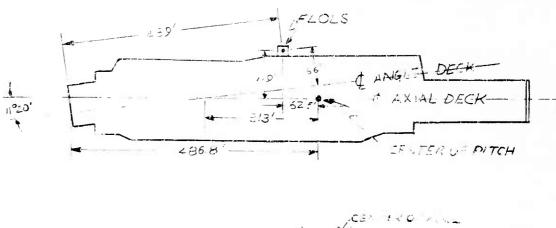




Figure 1

Figure 1 was extracted from NAEF Drawing No 318325 which shows the location of the FLOLS aboard CVA-43 with respect to the flight deck and the pitch and roll axes. The stabilization system will stabilize the glide slope at a point 2500 ft aft of the unit as a result of pitch and roll signals which it receives from the ship's stable elements.

Assuming a stern pitch downs

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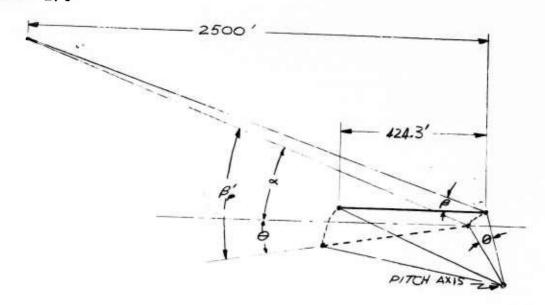


Figure 2

Where, β = OLS glide slope setting, deg

 $\beta_{\rho}' = \text{glide slope angle with respect to the axial deck resulting from pitch, deg}$

⊖ = ship's pitch angle with respect to the axial deck, deg

Figure 2 is a side view of the carrier perpendicular to the centerline of the axial deck. It is assumed that the vertical and horizontal translation of the FLOLS resulting from pitch are insignificant when compared to 2500 ft which is utilized in computing $\boldsymbol{\propto}$.

 $\therefore \beta = \alpha$

It is also assumed in Figure 2 that the angle between the

Page 2 of 8 Enclosure (10)

axial deck centerline and the horizontal (θ) is equal to the angle between the angle deck centerline and the horizontal which is nearly correct for small values of θ . Therefore, θ is equal to the new glide slope angle with respect to the angle deck centerline.

 $\beta'_{\rho} = \beta \pm \Theta$; where, θ is positive for a stern (1) pitch down and negative for a stern pitch up.

The preceding assumptions will result in approximately 0.03-0.05 deg error in determining the value of θ . The new glide slope angle resulting from ship's roll, β , with respect to the angle deck centerline takes into consideration the vertical displacement of the **FLOLS** and the fact that the centerline of the angle deck does not coincide with the axis of roll. The stern to bow view for a port roll is as follows:

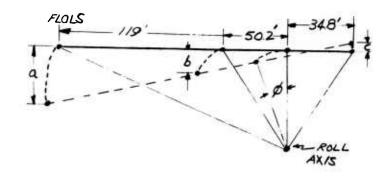


Figure 3

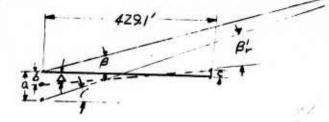
a = vertical displacement of the FLOLS, ft

b = vertical displacement of the angle deck centerline opposite the FLOLS, ft

c = vertical displacement of the angle deck centerline
 at the ramp, ft

 \emptyset = ship's roll angle, deg

Page 3 of 8 Enclosure (10) Figure 3 athwartship view:



where, % = angle between new glide slope and horizontal,

Δ = angle between horizontal and angle deck

centerline, deg

Pr = glide slope angle

with respect to

centerline of

angle deck re
sulting from

roll, deg

Figure 4

From Figure 4:

$$8 = \beta + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{a}{25.0}\right) \tag{2}$$

$$\Delta = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{b \cdot \zeta}{4291}\right) \tag{3}$$

$$\beta'_r = \beta + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{a}{2500}\right) - \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{b+c}{429,1}\right) \tag{4}$$

Determining the values of a, b and c for small values of β and substituting in equation (4), the approximate value of β'_r is as follows:

$$\beta_r = \beta + \frac{1}{2}$$
; where, β is positive for a (5) starboard roll and negative for a port roll.

The error in equation (5) is approximately 0.008 deg. To determine the glide slope angle with respect to the angle deck centerline resulting from a combination of pitch and roll, β' ,

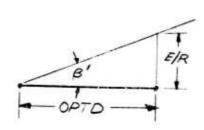
Page 4 of 8 Enclosure (10)

equations (1) and (5) were combined as follows:

$$\beta' = \beta \pm \Theta \mp \frac{\emptyset}{7} \tag{6}$$

THEORETICAL MAIN GEAR TOUCHDOWN DISTANCE FROM THE RAMP (MGTDT)

The theoretical main gear touchdown distance from the ramp (MGTD_T) was determined by first taking into consideration the variation in the optical touchdown distance (QPTD) as a function of the ship's pitch and roll and the eye to ramp (E/R) clearance in the following manner:



 $OPTD = \frac{E/R}{\tan \beta'} \tag{7}$

Where, β' is the resultant glide slope determined from equation (6).

Figure 5

The E/R for a steady deck is a function of the OLS glide slope angle and FLOLS lateral roll angle which was adjusted according to Aircraft Recovery Bulletin 10A. The FLOLS roll angle dial setting is $6\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ when there is no lateral roll angle in the FLOLS and it was assumed when this condition existed and the deck was steady (0° ship's pitch and roll) the OPTD is 439 ft forward of the ramp or the location of the FLOLS. Thus, equation (7) was expanded as follows:

OPTD =
$$\frac{E/R \pm d}{\tan \beta'} = \frac{439 \tan \beta' \pm d}{\tan \beta'} = 439 \pm \frac{d}{\tan \beta'}$$
 (8)

Where, d is the vertical displacement of the glide slope at the centerline of the angle deck which results from adjusting the FLOLS roll angle with the type of airplane. From the FLOLS roll angle settings and Figure 1, the value-of d is as follows:

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Glide Slope Angle, deg	3½		4	
Airplane Type	F8U	A4D	F8U	A4D
FLOLS Roll Angle, deg	4 3/4	6 3/4	3	4 3/4
d, ft	-2.0	-0.3	-4.0	~2.0
Predicted Hook to Ramp Distance, ft	11.1	11.3	12.9	12.8

The previous assumption that the centerline of the FLOLS is the OPTD for a steady deck is not correct because of the athwartship camber of the flight deck. According to Aircraft Recovery Bulletin 10-2 the camber at the installation of the FLOLS is 6 in and the horizontal datum bars are $3\frac{1}{2}$ in below the flight deck. This error is present in the statistical analysis of the MGTD and will vary from 10-15 ft depending upon the OLS glide slope setting and the pitch and roll of the ship.

Equation (8) is then combined with the geometry of the airplane and the actual airplane pitch attitude ($\mathcal E$) at touchdown.

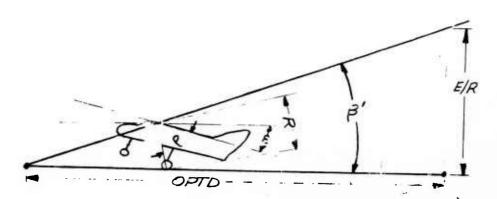


Figure 6

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In figure 6 the variables are \mathcal{E} and \mathcal{B}' ; \mathcal{R} and \mathcal{P} are constant depending on the airplane type. Combining equation (8) and Figure 6, the following equation is the MGTD;:

$$MGTD_{T} = 439 \pm \frac{d}{\tan \xi'} - R \left[\frac{\cos(90-P-E)}{\tan \beta'} + \sin(90-P-E) \right]$$
 (9)

The values of R and ρ are as follows:

Airplane Type	F8U	A4D
R, ft	30.0	16.7
P, deg	22.1	39.5

The angle $\mathcal E$ was determined from camera coverage of the landing area and $\mathcal B'$ from the ship's pitch and roll.

BOLTER RATE FOR TOUCH AND GO LANDINGS (BR)

The Bolter Rate for touch and go landings (BR) was found by determining from the airplane geometry the MGTD required for the arresting hook to land 235 ft forward of the ramp (last cross deck pendant). Since the pitch and roll of the ship was negligible, a constant glide slope angle was assumed. Since the MGTD does not vary appreciably with the airplane pitch attitude, it was also assumed constant.

Airplane Type	F8U		A4D	
$oldsymbol{eta}'$, deg	3 1/2	4	3 1 /2	4
€, deg	4	4	9	9
MGTD hook 235, ft	251	250.5	263	260.5

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BR was determined from the standard deviation (σ) and the average MGTD (MGTD) as follows:

$$BR = \frac{MGTO_{hook 235} - \overline{MGTD}}{\sigma_{MGTO}} \tag{10}$$

THEORETICAL AIRPLANE SINKING SPEED (VSt)

The theoretical airplane sinking speed (V_{St}) was determined from the glide slope angle calculated by equation (7) and the airplane engaging speed as follows:

$$V_{St} = V_E(1.69) \tan \beta' \tag{11}$$

PERCENT OF ULTIMATE SINKING SPEED/ROLL ANGLE ENVELOPE (%/s/6)

MIL-A-8629 (Aer) specifies that with $7^{\rm O}$ of airplane roll with respect to the landing surface, the airplane must be designed to withstand 50% of the ultimate sinking speed and that the relationship between roll angle and sinking speed for design purposes is to be as follows:

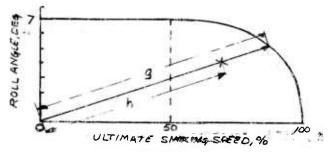


Figure 7

The combination of V_s/ϕ for each landing was plotted on Figure 7 and the v_s/ϕ was determined as follows utilizing 0° roll angle and 0 fps sinking speed as the common point:

$$\% V_{5}/\phi = \frac{h}{g} \tag{12}$$

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ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

- T&G Touch and go landing
 - B Bolter
 - A Arrested Landing
- V_A Approach Speed, kt
- V_S Sinking speed (average of Mitchell Camera and Cameraflex Readings) fps
- $\triangle V_{S}$ Actual sinking speed minus theoretical sinking speed, fps
- MG/R- Main gear to ramp clearance, ft
 - X Off-center distance at touchdown, ft
 - Y Off-center distance at the ramp, ft
 - Z Main gear touchdown distance from ramp (Cameraflex when Mitchell Camera data are not available), ft
- ΔZ Actual main gear touchdown distance minus theoretical main gear touchdown, ft
- ⊖ Pitch attitude with respect to the horizontal, deg
- N Number of landings
- σ Standard deviation
- > Greater than
 <- Less than
 (Used on enclosures (7) and (8) to designate
 the % landings outside the limits of the curve)</pre>
- NOTE: A bar over symbol designates the mean.

Enclosure (11)

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SELECTED REPORTS PERTINENT TO "BURBLE" AND WOD VARIATION

1. WIND DIRECTION AND SPEED ACROSS THE FLIGHT DECK OF USS RANGER (CVA 61) (CVA 59 class) (Unclas) by T. K. Kjellman and R. B. Colt. Survey rept Apr 58 by Friez Instrument Div., Bendix Aviation Corp., Baltimore Md. (ASTIA file ref No. AD-162 463 Div. 31,2).

<u>Purpose:</u> Tests at conditions representative of aircraft operations were run aboard USS RANGER to determine how the relative wind direction and velocity differs at various locations on the ship with respect to the yardarm wind detectors.

2. WIND DIRECTION AND SPEED ACROSS THE FLIGHT DECK OF THE USS TICONDEROGA (CVA 14) (CVA 19 Angled Deck Class) (Unclas) by T. K. Kjellman and R. B. Colt. Survey rept Aug 57 by Friez Instrument Div., Bendix Aviation Corp., Baltimore, Md. (ASTIA file ref No. AD-162 465 Div. 31,2).

Purpose: Same as paragraph 1.

3. WIND DIRECTION AND SPEED ACROSS THE FLIGHT DECK OF THE USS VALLEY FORGE (CVS 45) (CVS 9 (Ex CVA 9) Class) (Unclas) by T. K. Kjellman and R. B. Colt. Survey rept Feb 58 by Friez Instrument Div., Bendix Aviation Corp., Baltimore, Md. (ASTIA file ref No. AD-162 464 Div. 2,31).

Purpose: Same as paragraphs 1 and 2.

4. WIND SURVEY OF CVA TYPE CARRIER (Unclas) by T. K. Kjellman. Final Engineering rept on Phase I for Jun 56 - May 58 by Friez Instrument Div., Bendix Aviation Corp., Baltimore, Md. (ASTIA file ref No. AD-162 621 Div. 2,31).

<u>Purpose</u>: Test conditions were chosen to represent winds significant for aircraft operations and true meteorological computations using wind direction and speed across the flight decks of the USS RANGER, USS TICONDEROGA and USS VALLEY FORGE.

5. CARRIER CROSSWIND LAUNCHING AND LANDING OPERATIONS WITH CURRENT NAVY AIRPLANES (Conf), special rept 3 Jan 58. Naval Air Test Center, Patuxent River, Md. Proj. TED No. PTR SI 4291 ser No. FT35-04. (ASTIA file ref No. AD-153 660 Div. 1/2).

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Purpose: (Confidential report).

6. CARRIER CROSSWIND LAUNCHING AND LANDING OPERATIONS WITH CURRENT NAVY AIRPLANES (Conf), rept No. 1, 19 Aug 58 by J. J. Olenski and T. P. Dankworth. Naval Air Test Center, Patuxent River, Md. Proj. TED No. PTR SI-4291 ser No. FT35-093. (ASTIA file ref No. AD-307 340L Div. 1/4).

Purpose: (Confidential report).

7. CARRIER CROSSWIND LAUNCHING AND LANDING OPERATIONS WITH CURRENT NAVY AIRPLANES (Conf), rept No. 2 (final) 18 Nov 58 by K. deBooy and T. P. Dankworth. Naval Air Test Center, Patuxent River, Md. Proj. TED No. PTR SI-4291 ser No. FT35-0137. (ASTIA file ref No. AD-305 621L Div. 1/4).

<u>Purpose</u>: (Confidential report).

8. A COMPARISON OF AIRFLOW WITH AND WITHOUT CONSIDERATION FOR ANGULARITY EFFECTS IN THE WAKE OF A CVA-(N)65 AIRCRAFT CARRIER MODEL (Conf) by W. F. Barnett and M. P. Schultz 23 May 60 David Taylor Model Basin Aerodynamics Laboratory Aero. Test A-479.

Purpose: (Confidential report).

9. CARRIER AIRFLOW ANALYSIS CVA 66 GLIDE PATH STUDIES (Unclas) by C. S. Hoover 28 Sep 61. Naval Air Engineering Laboratory (Ship Installations) ENG-6829.

<u>Purpose</u>: The results of a study conducted in the Naval Air Engineering Laboratory (Ship Installations) three-dimensional wind tunnel to investigate the airflow in the wake of the CVA 66, particularly in the glide path of a landing aircraft. Causes of undesirable effects as well as possible corrections are included in the study.

10. NOTE ON THE AIRFLOW OVER AN AIRCRAFT CARRIER (Unclas) by F. O. Ringleb. Naval Air Engineering Laboratory (Ship Installations) SE-05:FOR:mf, undated.

<u>Purpose</u>: Observations and experiments carried out in the three-dimensional smoke tunnel at the Naval Air Engineering Laboratory (Ship Installations) to determine principal factors influencing the airflow astern of the aircraft carrier.

Page 2 of 2 Enclosure (12)